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Third World Debt: The New Crisis Came Early

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Two years earlier than expected, the Third World's debt crisis has intensified, leaving international parking and governmental policy-makers groping for so-micras. At stake are public confidence in the world's banking system and political stability in Latin America. where the debt crisis is centered, as well as in Africa and PLTS OF ASIA

Most experts were surprised at the speed with which the crosis moved into what some call Phase 2: Renewed cries of anguish have come from the developing countries about their inability to manage the burden of paying interest on their international loans. Fresh worries have emerged in financial markets about the ability of the international banking system, especially U.S. banks, to withstand any upset in the timely servicing of that debt.

Phase 2 had long been expected — but in 1986 or later, when the markets of the debt and the handen of

when the maturing of outstanding debt and the burden of the short-term rescheduled 1982-84 debt were expected to crease a new crunch for the debtor states. Now, increasing obligat interest rates bave pushed developments ahead by

Government officials in the major industrialized states are clearly divided on whether adherence to the strategy pursued since the emergence of the crisis in August 1982 remains adequate or whether it needs to be modified. What the commercial banks can and should do to ease the hurden of servicing the debt remains a crucial issue. At

latest count, private ereditors are owed an estimated \$412

Bank relief is a delicate subject. It raises questions in the public mind about the profitability of commercial banks if they are forced to relieve or forgive some of the debt or

NEWS ANALYSIS

interest payments. It also calls into question whether under such circumstances banks would be willing in continue making new loans.

Continued bank lending is considered essential to finance economic growth in the developing countries. Without such growth, the remedial measures that most countries have agreed to undertake to improve their economic performance stand little chance of being applied without causing political turmoil.

According to the official scenarios. Phase 2 was to have been less traumatic for public confidence than the near panic in mid-1982, when Mexico's temporary moratorium on servicing its debt triggered the initial crisis.

Sustained recovery from recession in the industrialized world, declining dollar interest rates and smaller relative exposure of the banks were fundamental in the success of

But dollar interest rates, on which most of the develop-ing countries' commercial bank loans are based, are rising rather than declining.

Every increase of one percentage point adds an estimated \$4 billion in Third World interest payments. Since the beginning of this year, rates have risen almost three

This estimate by the International Monetary Fund overstates the situation, experts at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development contend. They point out that these countries also have about \$230 billion on deposit with banks and that the rising interest income of these holdings means that the net additional burden in

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Israel Says Security Men Killed 2 Arabs Captured After Hijacking of Bus

Defense Ministry announced Monday that a commission of inquiry had determined that two of the four Arab terrorists who hijacked an Israeli bus last month were captured alive and then killed by security men who fractured their skulls with blunt objects.

nal investigation will be conducted bent on all, and especially on the by the police and the State Attorney's office, the Defense Ministry's statement said, and disciplinary

The statement said that Defense Minister Moshe Arens regards with utmost gravity — and con-demns most forcefully — the behavior which led to the deaths of the two terrorists who had been captured on the bus, behavior which is in clear contradiction to

security forces.

Not even the special circum-

stances of this case justify such re-

havior," he said. The commission's findings. which are likely to become an issue in Israel's general election in July, followed the arrests last week of 27 Israeli Jews charged with conducting or aiding acts of terrorism against Arabs in the occupied West

driver of a bus running from Tel Aviv to the Mediterranean town of pied Gaza Strip. They threatened oners were released from Israeli

Israeli troops stormed the bus early April 13, killing an Israeli

"During the operation to retake the bus," the ministry's summary reported, "the two captured terrorists were dealt severe blows to the head and body, delivered by weapons in order to stun and prevent any possibility of their detonating the bomb that was aboard the bus at the time. The commission has determined that these blows were an operational necessity, designed

The summary said they were taken off the bus for interrogation

The bodies were exhumed for State Department officials said power boats that would sail close to autopsies, which found that "one of the terrorists died of a skull fracture as a result of a blow dealt to the back of the head by a blunt instrument, during the time between his removal from the bus, at ficials said. An official said it takes the earliest, and his evacuation from the site, at the latest," the statement said.

> tween the retaking of the bus by the strike force and his evacuatiun

the "security forces" involved. They are believed to be either army personnel or the Shin Beth, the secret police.

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli

The commission found that no order had been given by superiors that the two be killed. But a crimi-

measures are to be taken against other security personnel.

the basic rules and norms incum-

The hijacking, which began the evening of April 12 involved four Palestinian Arabs who forced the Ashkeion to continue to the occuto blow up the ous and its 35 passengers unless 500 Palestinian pris-

woman and wounding seven of the passengers. The army's public statements, that two of the Palestinians "died on the way to the hospital," implied that all four were killed as a result of the assault.

But according to the Defense Ministry, the commission found that while two died "as a result of the attacking force's gunfire," two others, cousins named Majdi and Subhi Abu-Jumaa, were captured.

to prevent a possible threat to hu-man life."

about possible "booby traps on the bus and/or additional terrorists who might present an immediate danger." Then, it said, "the two terrorists were dealt severe blows by men on the scene."

The other died similarly "befrom the site."

The commission found that there had been no discussion of what to do with captured terrorists, either in briefings before the assault or afterward.

The statement did not identify

U.S. Forces To Cut Off Recruitment

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service WASHINGTON -- Two weeks from now, the U.S. armed forces will stop taking recruits for the rest of the fiscal year because their enlistment quotas will be full, according to Defense Department offi-

They said young men and women who wanted to enlist could still sign up but would not be able to report for training and duty until after Oct. 1, when fiscal year 1985

In addition to the large numbers of people seeking to enlist, the officials said, recruits now include the highest proportion of high school graduates since the end of World In the first half of this fiscal year.

ending March 31, the officials said

93 percent of all recruits were high school graduates, as against 89 percent for the same period last year. and 68 percent in 1980. Military leaders say that high school anaduates are easier to teach

and cause fewer disciplinary prob-The assistant secretary of detense in charge of personnel, Lawrence J. Korb, said in an interview that the armed forces were enlisting more and batter qualified young men and women because the ser-

ian labor market. "If you offer fair and competi-

Some Congressional Party Delegates Feel Mondale Must Broaden Appeal

By Steven V. Roberts Ven York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Represenrative J.J. Pickle of Texas is an uncommitted delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and last week he received a phone call from his old friend, Walter F. Mondale. The former vice president wanted to know whether be could eount on Mr. Pickle to support him for the presideatial nomination,

The answer was a polite but firm "I told him that I was uncommitted and that I would stay that way." Mr. Pickle said in an inter-

Members of Congress will account for at least 191 votes at the Democratic convention, or about 10 percent of the total needed for nomination. There is considerable uneasiness among some of these political professionals over the prospect of running in November with Mr. Mondale at the head of the Democratic ticket facing Presi-

dent Ronald Reagan. "Mondale carries so much baggage," complained one Southerner who did not want to be identified. "There's a feeling that he's so locked in with special-interest groups that he'll have a ven difficult time spreading his base."

Some lawmakers believe that if

vices offered job opportunities and there would still be a small chance. Texas, the majority leader and an

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as

the party's nominee. But most congressmen describe themselves as political realists, and they seem ready to concede the nomination to Mr. Mondale. So a number of moderates and conservatives, such as Mr. Pickle, are starting to consider ways of organizing themselves into a coherent bloc and pressuring Mr. Mondale into moving toward the political

Some such as Representative Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, are concerned about toning down the liberal positions in the party plattorm. "Where we're losing the battle is in appealing to middle Amen-

Mondale's promise to shut down delegate committees has become a nightmare. Page 3. ca," said Mr. Stenholm, a leader in

the group of conservative Soutbern

Democrats who became known as

"boll weevils" for supporting much

of Mr. Reagan's tax policies. But the more visible and concrete goal of this group is to per-suade Mr. Mondale to pick a mod-erate as bis running mate, preferably from a Southern or border state. The most frequently mentioned possibility is Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas, but some consider him a lackluster cam-Mr. Mondale loses bodly in the paigner and would prefer Repre-final round of primaries on June 5. sentative James C. Wright Jr. of "We have to have a ticket that's

Glenn of Ohio who is now uncom-mitted. "We have to appeal in a

broad range of voters."

Mr. Mondale continues to command strong support among members of Congress. According in Richard Moe, a Mondale aide, 99 of the 164 House members who have been named as delegates suppon the former vice president. Of the 25 Democratic senamrs who are delegates. 10 openly back Mr. Mondale, he said.

Lawmakers from industrial states with economic problems tend to focus on Mr. Mondale's domestic record and long support of labor, As Representative Nick J. Rahall 2d of West Virginia put it. "I feel be's a true friend of working men and women.

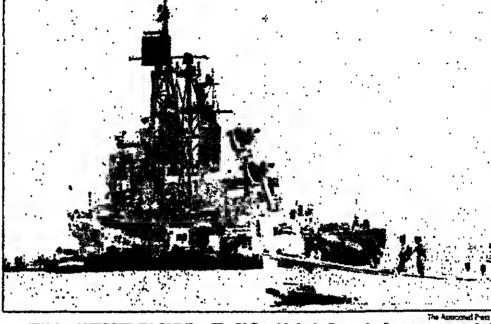
Representative William R Ratchford of Connecticut cites the candidate's "depth of experience" in foreign affairs. Representative Barbara B. Kennelly, another Connecticut Democrat, adds: "Mondale's a mature, tested individual. I

feel very comfortable with him."

Moreover, as Mr. Moe noted,
"members of Congress don't
change their commitments lightly." and it would take an upheaval to shake them loose from the Moxidale camp.

Mr. Mondale also profits from a lingering suspicion that Mr. Hart is an unreliable politician who could "self-destruct" during the campaign and puil many Democratic "The thing about Hart is that

"This thing really isn't over with vet," insisted Representative Budelectable," added Representative he's such an unknown quantity," dy MacKay of Florida, who favors James R. Jones of Oklahoma, a said Mr. Stenholm,



AMERICAN VESSEL IN GULF - The U.S. guided missile carrier Luce was moored off Bahrain harbor on Sunday as armed sailors on a picket boat warned off passing vessels.

U.S. Doubles Number of Missiles Being Sent Immediately to Saudis

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has decided to dou-ble the number of Stinger anti-aircraft missies being sent to Saudi Arabia, according to administra-

tion officials.

The weapons are intended for use against possible Iranian air at- Oil experts urge OPEC and

er installations. On Friday, State Department officials told members of Congress that President Ronald Reagan had given tentative approval to the emergency sale to Saudi Arabia of 200 Stinger missiles and 100 shoulder-held launchers. But during the weekend, the Saudis said that they needed more missiles than bad

This led the administration to. decide Sunday in send 400 missiles than \$30 million.

By Jackson Diehl

BUENOS AIRES - The first

much of the old style came mo-ments after Isabel Peron stepped

off an overnight flight from Spain.

Faced by a shoving multitude of

dignitaries behind a waiting-room

barricade, the former president frowned, wagged her forefinger and announced, "I'm going to give

a spanking to anyone who misbe-

usually require a period of 30 days for Congress to consider the matter

tacks on tankers, oil fields and other installations.

Consuming nations to coordinate crisis policies. Page 5.

before a contract can be consummated. But the law allows the president, in matters of national securi-

national security. The Stingers are to be placed in and 200 launchers, valued at more oil fields, at oil terminals, at desali-

ty. to waive the 30-day rule and send them immediately. He has decided to use the waiver, claiming that Saudi oil facilities and tankers in the Gulf are vital to the West's

nization plants and aboard small

Sunday that the missiles would be delivered to Saudi Arabia within 72 About 20 to 30 U.S. Army spe-

hours and that an announcement cialists will be sent to Saudi Arabia to train the Saudis in using the Stingers, which have a range of Under law such military sales three miles (4.8 kilometers), the ofabout a week to 10 days to train someone to use the Stinger. The flareup in the Gulf has been

caused by Iraqis hitting targets near the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island and Iran retaliating by hitting ships near Knwait and Saudi Arabia. Administration officials said the only additional military help being provided the Saudis was the dispatch of two U.S. Air Force KC-135 aerial tankers to augment three identical U.S. Air Force planes already in Saudi Ara-

The Saudis, who have been unable to alert their U.S.-made F-15s (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The text of the commission's re-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thousands Protest in Bonn to Back Strike by Metalworkers

Tens of thousands of trade unionists gathered in Bonn Monday in support of demands by striking metalworkers and printers for a 35-

On that note, Argentina's most unlikely modern leader bas again hour workweek and unemployment compensation. Unionists estimated 230,000 people attended, while police put the figure at 60,000. appeared on a stormy political cen-

Poland: A Long Experience Keeps Underground Flourishing

By John Kifner

Ven York Times Service WARSAW — Poland has long guardian of Polish nationalism. Af-been an underground nation. "In our country this is a big tradition." said a university student who came destine "flying university," a foreout of hiding under a government amnesty but remains active in what is left of the outlawed Solidarity the Workers Self-Defense Comunion. "My grandfather was in the mittee (KOR) in 1976. Under Nazi

Although the free-wheeling orga- land had perhaps its most complete nizations that flourished in Solidar-resistance organization, embracing ity's nrief herday have been everything from schools to secret crushed and their remnants con- local governments. stantly disrupted by police, the underground still manages to funcmore than 20 homes since Decem-

from 1793 until after World War I. function in major industrial centers widespread support of under-Poles have organized underground such as Wroclaw, Gdansk and ground operations by what might any attempt at street demonstra-

ter an unsuccessful uprising in 1893, patriots established the clanrunner of the classes conducted by dissident intellectuals who formed occupation in World War II, Po-

The underground operates on several levels. There is a cadre of iton. Last week, dissidents in activists, the nucleus of which is the Warsaw showed off their capability five-man steering committee by arranging a clandestine inter-known as the TKK Beyond that view with a Soviet Army deserter are several hundred thousand peowho said he had been hidden in ple involved in work such as printing and distributing a vast outpouring of newsletters, pamphlets, At least as far back as the parti- journals and books that are the ion by Russia, Austria and Prussia most distinctive feature of intellecthat erased Poland from the map tual life. The network manages to

who are in hiding or actually running the presses."

Hundreds of underground broadsbeets and newspapers pass from hand to band, along with a growing body of serious literature. Underground printing has become the main target of the authorities. Last month dissidents said, police broke up a ring operating in, of all places, the main official publishing house, Dom Slowa Polskiego. where the Communist Party and government newspapers are print-

Perhaps equally important is the

widespread support of under-

political and cultural networks. Nowa Huta; last month there was be called "the middle" - abovelargely nurtured by the Roman word of a new organization in the ground sympathizers. Indeed, the university activist said he had ac-"We would estimate in Warsaw cepted amnesty because his under- ance of Solidarity founder Lech with the Peronist party badly dividthere are about 5,000 people who ground printing operation was functioning smoothly and it became more effective to work in the

cal base," he said. "Most of this underground press is being printed by normal people." In high schools and universities, be added, student governing organizations are dominated by Solidarity supporters, un-

ademic Senate of Warsaw Univerpeatedly that it can mass an awesome display of riot policemen backed by water cannon to quell the May I Communist holiday. In recent months, the counter- ment.

culture, largely protected by the

Since the Solidarity era, Zbig-niew Bujak, an underground lead-national unity" was little more than er, said in an interview last year, a nostalgic dose of the political "the system has been unable to theater that has always seemed to regain its original effectiveness in accompany Mrs. Peron. The forspite of the repressive legislation mer president, whose administra-

longer bave the power to force so-shocked her party's nominal lead-

ter stage. Deposed by the military, long ridiculed by the governing Radicals and ignored even by her own populist Peronist movement. Mrs. Perón has re-emerged as a protagonist at a crucial moment for the new democracy.

Her arrival in Argentina on May 20 was a testimony to a shift in strategy by President Raul Alfonsin. Beset by runaway inflation and foreign debt and by an increasingly bostile opposition, Mr. Alfonsin called in Mrs. Peron after halting his reformist program to seek a new national political alliance.

The 53-year-old widow of two-time president Juan D. Peron has fallen in in the role of chief opposition broker, much as she inherited the presidency upon ber busband's death a decade ago. Sechided in Spain since 1981, Mrs. Peron took tions. Yet, Poles persist in what are no role in last year's election camby now largely symbolic gestures, paign and has appeared unwilling including the memorable appear- to move back to Argentina. Yet Walesa and cheering supporters ed, she was the only mediator avail-who infiltrated an official march on able to both its factions and the newly conciliatory Radical govern-

"At least," said a presidential church, has taken root throughout adviser, "she has the name of Pe-Poland in such activities as lec- ron." And so, with a phalanx of tures, study groups, tape cassettes advisers, an acquired Castilian acof anti-government songs and ideas cent and an apparently new preocand art shows and political theater cupation with conservative Cathoin private apartments. "We haven't lic teachings, Mrs. Peron spent last tanks, but we have time," the uni- week meeting Mr. Alfonsin and atversity student said. "Time works tempting to impose order on her

The government has proven reeastedly that it can make as a social life."

The government has proven reeastedly that it can make as a social life."

mer president, whose administration, from 1974 to 1976, was dominated by a social life." The authorities, be added, no named Jose Lopez Rega, bas cial behavior based on "resignation the structle."

ership by delegating key responsibilities to obscure loyalists.

ory of the widow of its boss," said a disastrous mistake. dissident party congressman, Julio Barbaro. We are losing public

support every day."
Yet, government officials and Peronist loyalists say that Argentina may be on the verge of a political accord that could unite the country behind the government as it faces negotiations on the foreign

"This is a transition to a kind of government of coalition," said Dante Giadone, the undersecretary of the presidency. In particular, Radical strategist say the dialogue is meant to win

support for Argentina's increasing-ly hard-line position on payment

terms for its foreign debt and to

avoid turmoil at home on the out-

come of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and So far, no agreements have been reached. But the cost of such a consensus has been the temporary abandonment of key parts of the Radical campaign platform. Slowed in his drive to reform the Argentine military, Mr. Alfonsin has now also curtailed an effort to force reform, and supervised demo-

Instead, Mr. Alfonsin replaced his hard-line labor minister last month with a moderate who has taken a conciliatory approach to the powerful union bureaucracy.

cratic elections, on Peronist-domi-

"We thought we had to carry out series of fundamental reforms," said one high official. "Now we are willing to leave some of these things aside for the sake of preserving the union." To some disillusioned govern-

ment supporters, who dreamed that Mr. Allonsin could break the hold of Peronist unions and rightist generals on Argentine politics, the

Perón Acts as Broker for Argentine Opposition

"Argentina bas lost its way again," wrote James Neilsen, editor of the Buenos Aires Herald. "The great dream that flared up while the military were withdrawing . . . is dying."

Government officials respond, however, that the severity of the debt-payments crisis, Peronist control of the Senate and the unexpected resilience of the union leadership made compromise essential. Moreover, they add, the inter-(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

INSIDE

■ Palestinians in occupied ter-nitories find nonviolent ways to express their resistance to Israeh military government. Page 2.

■ The Pentagon is worried that U.S. biotechnology could be used by Russia to make advanced germ weapons. Page 3. ■ Boan appears to lose influence with both Washington and

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Fed is prepared to "lend

boldly" to any troubled big U.S. banks, the Fed's vice chairman said. West Germany's trade fig-

ures for April disappointed

A SPECIAL REPORT Is space running out of space for more satellites? Telecommunications.

Page 15.

Catholic Church in its role as Silesian coalfield in the southwest. are really underground," said a young woman in designer jeans whose business is moving fugitives from house to house. "I don't mean those who just go to the special Masses," she added, but people

protect us.

"We have organized the techni-

der rules that are "a wall that can The authorities got a taste of it recently when Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a mathematician wbo bad been Solidarity's chief spokesman, was among those elected to the Ac-

Twis annuer by time of the higse. The allienc were killed in the tremme

A Palestinian Uses Art to Express Resistance to Israel

By Edward Walsh Washington Post Service

JABALIA CAMP, Occupied-Gaza Strip - In April 1982, Suhain Ghabin, a 7-year-old Palestinian, was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers during a violent demonstration in this squalid refugee camp.

The youth was one of scores of people killed that spring in the disturbances that swept the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. But he lived on in the memory of his family, including his uncle, Fathi Ghabin, a locally prominent Palestinian painter.

Later, Mr. Ghabin painted a picture of his nephew show ing him lying on his side, blood gushing from a wound in his chest. In the background a crowd of demonstrators was

shown with uplifted arms, a sign of defiance. The most prominent colors in the picture — the youth's green and white sweater, his black trousers, the red blood -

are those of the Palestinian flag.

Because of that picture, and others he exhibited in the Gaza Strip in August, Mr. Ghabin is now serving a sixmonth prison sentence. He was convicted by an Israeli military court this month for possessing and displaying

"First it is the colors, you have the colors of the PLO flag," an Israeli military official said in explaining Mr. Ghabin's conviction. "That is considered inciting material because it

insinuates the ongoing armed struggle. The Said, included a Other symbolism used by Mr. Ghabin, he said, included a "broken Star of David," a picture of an old man with a bleeding boy and billowing smoke, representing the Israeli occupation, in the background and "the use of an eagle with a beak nose as a representative of the Jews."

The theme of Mr. Ghabin's exhibition, the official said,

Americans in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT - Police and soldiers

warning from U.S. intelligence that

pro-Iranian militants were plan-

ning mass kidnappings of Ameri-cans on and around the campus. Meanwhile, U.S. officials con-

firmed Monday that part of the

U.S. Embassy would be moved from Moslem West Beirut to the

Christian eastern sector amid new

threats of "terrorist actions"

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Jon Stewart, acknowledged the move

was partly for security reasons, but

he said lack of adequate space in

He confirmed that the embassy

who live mainly in the western sec-

Through normal intelligence channels, we learned somebody

had the intention of taking terrorist

actions against the American Uni-

versity of Beirut, the embassy and

U.S. academics at the university

Three American professors at

the university have been killed or

have also been hit by devastating

attacks by Moslem militants.

with the kidnap warning.

Embassy compound. -

round their bodies planned to seize Thursday.

The hoax appeared unconnected nine days ago.

Americans in general," he said.

West Beirut was also an important servers.

against Americans.

Warned of Kidnappings

bolstered security around Ameri-can University in Beirut after a crossing between East and West

was taking seriously the threats A.M. Thursday for parliament to against the hundreds of Americans begin discussions on the new gov-

ersity of Beirut, the embassy and the safety of the legislators.

A government official said the Other U.S. sources said they re
99-seat padiament's decision on

ceived reports that 100 pro-Iranian whether to give the government militants with explosives wrapped such a vote would not be taken

and diplomats at the adjacent U.S. statement "could take a few days,

kidnapped since 1982 and U.S. dip- of confidence at parliament before

stations said.

the stations said

Soudents said the university re-

Elsewhere, police closed the only

Beirut for two hours on Monday after rival Christian and Moslem militiamen manning checkpoints

on either side kidnapped 50 people at gunpoint, state and private radio

A committee of representatives from the Lebanese Army and the

warring Christian, Shiite Moslem

and Druze factions arranged the

release of the 50 two bours later.

The crossing was ordered re-opened under the supervision of

Lebanese police and French ob-

Earlier, Kamel Assad, the parlia-mentary speaker, said he had set 11

begin discussions on the new gov-

ernment's policy statement, in

preparation for a vote of confi-dence in Lebanon's government of

national security.

The session has been delayed for

more than a week by concern for

He said discussions on the policy

and maybe even more than a

The government must win a vote

ceived frequent bomb threats.

was the Israeli occupation, the oppression of Palestinians Miss Lubeck shortly before the first performance of "1,001 and "the struggle for revenge."

Mr. Ghabin's case illustrates an often invisible aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is essentially the conflict between authorities intent on maintaining order and those who use the symbols and other expressions of Palestinian nationalism that the au-

thorities consider subversive. The conflict goes on in numerous, nonviolent ways. It could omit references to the Israeli occupation, includes the Israeli military censorship of Arabic newspa"We are creating material about us," she sa pers published in East Jerusalem. Once, one of the newsoamanaged to slip past the censor a crossword puzzle in which the blacked-out squares formed the letters PLO. for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This spring, in a once-abandoned and fire-gutted movie theater in East Jerusalem, a Palestinian theater company has performed a play that is banned in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Under Israeli law, Arab East Jerusalem has been annexed and is not subject to occupation laws, as Jackie Lubeck, 31, a U.S.-born Jew and the only non-Palestinian member of the El Hakawati Theater Company points out.

The company, financially backed by wealthy overseas Palestinians, has existed since 1977 and performs often in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. But two of the four productions it has created are not licensed for performance in the occapied territories.

One of them, whose English title is "1,001 Nights of a Stone Thrower," includes a character named "Gidi," or the mean and rotten, who is described as a "military governor" and who early in the play is depicted as "enjoying the company of the weapons salesmen and their wares," accord-

ing to a synopsis.
"They can't have everybody under lock and key," said

Nights of a Stone Thrower" at the center. "We are going by the books. We get no PLO money, no black money.

According to Miss Lubeck, the theater company plans to test further the limits of its license to perform the play in Israel by busing people to the East Jerusalem theater from Peace Patrols Proposed the West Bank.

She argies that no serious attempt at Palestinian theater Along Iran-Iran Border "We are creating material about us," she said, adding

"It's not all politics. In the play we have a kid who throws a stone. Well, Palestinian kids play with stones the way American kids play with a ball. Is that political?"

According to Arab critics of the Israeli regulations governing such questions, the enforcement is subjective and selec-tive. In the Gaza Strip, friends of Mr. Ghabin say be was arrested and his paintings confiscated less for their content than because he was a local hero and Palestinian activist.

"Everyone in Jabalia camp knows him and is proud of him as a nationalistic painter," said a Gaza resident. "He has lived in the camp all his life."

Married and the father of seven children, Mr. Ghabin, 37, has been in trouble with the Israeli authorities before. In 1970, he served a prison sentence stemming from a demonstration in Gaza. Israeli Army officials say Mr. Ghabin was charged with planting a bomb, but his relatives say he only participated in the demonstration.

Mr. Ghabin served another hrief sentence in the mid-1970s for distributing banned written material in the Gaza

Stinger

Shipment

Increased

(Continued from Page 1)

quickly enough to intercept Iranian

fighters that have twice attacked

ships close to Sandi waters in the

past two weeks, have requested that the U.S. Air Force refuel the F-15s

in flight: this would allow the F-15s

to be on patrol longer and perhaps intercept the Iranian Air Force's

U.S.-made F-4s before they reach

and Saudi Arabian planes clashing,

there is the risk that the U.S. aerial

tankers might be caught in the fighting. But a State Department

official said that "the view here is

that it is virtually out of the ques-

naissance planes were able to de-tect the Iranian planes early

enough for the aerial tankers "to

run for it" He said "as long as the

tankers remain as flying gas sta-tions, there is little likelihood of

their becoming involved in light-

Thus, he said, there was oo rea-

congressional approval of U.S. forces are in a zone of imminent

He said that the Sandis were so

unhappy with the State Depart-

even though the takeoff was wit-

tween Iran and Iraq," a State De-partment official said. "But at the

same time, they want to put them-selves in the best defensive situa-tion they can. They are looking to

of thousands of troops augmented by youthful volunteers along the

shipping, rather than via ground attacks against Iraq, may indicate a reluctance to initiate another large-

The finest

Scotch Whisky money can buy

HARLES MACKING BY COLUMN

nessed hy many people.

avoid a war if they can."

He said that the AWACS recon-

their targets.

With the possibility of Iranian from anyone except God and our

son to consult with Congress about cated that about 500,000 framan the War Powers Act that requires troops were ready to begin an of-

At his art exhibition, held at the Islamic University in Gaza, eight paintings were confiscated. Mr. Ghabin was held in jail for 17 days before a formal court date was set.

Islamic Unit WORLD BRIEFS Will Discuss

Mubarak Party Leads in Early Returns **Gulf Initiative**

ad Raisis

ar Hard

or Mondi

CAIRO (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party appeared Monday to be headed for a big general election victory, but the rightist New Wafd Party may form the strongest parliamentary opposition that Egypt has had in many years.

Early returns of votes cast Sunday in an election marked by violence and a low inmost among the 13 million registered voters showed the National Democratic Party well ahead of four opposition parties. The opposition has claimed that there was widespread fraud and intimidation

ABU DHABI - Gulf states of ring the voting the Organization of the Islamic Allocation of the 458 seats in the Peoples' Assembly will be made final Tuesday, after computers finish working out the result of a complex new Conference announced Monday that leaders would meet in Saudi proportional representation electoral system. The main challenge to the National Democratic Party was from the Wafd, a revival of a nationalist Arabia June 9-10 to discuss a peace party formed in 1919 and now allied with the staunchly Islamic Moslem Brotherhood. Interior Ministry sources said the Wafd seemed to be The group's secretariat said in Jeddah, Sandi Arabia, that a ninegetting one vote to every three for the ruling party. Analysts said this might fulfill predictions that the opposition would muster around 100 member Islamic Mediation Committee was to meet to discuss a seats in the new chamber. Palestine Liberation Organization

Paris, Bonn Announce Copter Pact

PARIS (WP) — France and West Germany on Monday announced plans for a contract to hulld more than 400 combat helicopters in a politically significant move that is likely to reinforce defense cooperation tween the two countries.

between the two countries.

The contract, worth \$2.5 billion, will be signed Tuesday during a meeting between President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. The helicopters are designed for both anti-tank and military support operations. The West German Army will receive 212 helicopters while the French will receive 215.

In an interview with the Paris newspaper Le Figaro, Chancellor Kohl said he attached great importance to the helicopter deal, which he said he attached great importance to the helicopter deal, which he said

would strengthen the role played by the two nations within the NATO alliance. Some of the French helicopters will be used to ensure the protection of France's "rapid action force" made up of 47,000 men who can be swiftly deployed in forward positions in West Germany in the

NATO Ministers Meet in U.S. Today

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 16 foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will begin meeting here Tuesday with topics likely to include the Gulf war, Dutch reluctance to accept new NATO

nuclear missiles and Soviet relations with the West.

The main meetings will be held at the State Department and at the Wye Plantation, a secluded retreat across the Chesapeake Bay from Washington. The Dutch missile question is expected to come up at that meeting

and at another session between the U.S. Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, and the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek.

Mr. van den Broek left The Hagne on Monday without a cabinet decision on whether to deploy the cruise missiles in the Netherlands, a Foreign Ministry source said. Despite intensive cabinet negotiations, the governing center-right coalition has been unable to reach a compromis on the deployment of 48 missiles scheduled for 1986.

Papandreou Says EC Summit Will Fail

ATHENS (Remers) - Prime Minister Andreas Papandreon says the European Community summit to block its oil exports.

The peace force idea was first proposed by Mr. Arafat, who armeeting next month will fail, Enrope's economy will worsen and American interest rates will keep

In a weekend conversation with Greek reporters widely quoted in Monday newspapers, Mr. Papan-dreou, a Socialist and a former professor of economics in the United States, reiterated that European countries should enact controls to stop the flow of capital to the Unit-

Referring to the Community's last three summits and to the forthcoming meeting June 25-27 in Fon-tameblean, France, Mr. Papandreou said, "There was failure in failure in Brussels. There will be

failure in Fontainebleau." brigadier said on television. He added that Iraqi forces were ready "to meet the enemy and inflict heavy losses on them.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

In Kuala Lumpur, Forcign Min-ister Ghazali Shafei of Malaysia

said the committee was to propose deployment of Islamic peacekeep-

ing troops along the Iraq-Iran bor-der as part of the initiative.

the OIC, and this time the media-tion bid stands a handsome chance

Of C mediation. The Tehran leader-

ship merely said that OIC peace proposals were insufficient."

cluding stationing of troops be-tween the two beliggerants. The committee comprises the heads of state of Turkey, Gambia, Bangia-

desh. Pakistan, Malaysia, Senegal,

Guinea, the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Aralza, and the secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti.

In Tehran, President Ali Kha-

menei warned Gulf states to stay

out of the conflict. Sandi Arabia

and Knwait have financed Iraq's

war effort since shortly after the

start of the fighting in September

nation but we warn them to stay

nonaligned in this war otherwise

they will have to face the coase-

quences," Mr. Khamenei said.

Addressing the opening session

of the Iranian parliament, he said

Iran would not accept bullying by

any states and would not allow Iraq

rived Monday in Kuwait as part of

a diplomatic shuttle he has em-

barked on in an attempt to form an

Arab consensus to end the fighting.

military intelligence reports indi-

lensive on Iraqi positions. In Baghdad, an Iraqi military

commander warned Monday of an

Iranian offensive against southern

lead, but said his country's forces were ready to repulse it. "The Irani-

an enemy has completed its prepa-

rations for a new offensive on the

southern sector," the annamed

The Islamic proposal came as

He said the peace committee has been working on a political and economic plan to end the war, in-

"Iran and Iraq are members of

paining success," said an Arab

lomat. "Iran never purned down

plan to end the Gulf war.

Diplomats both in Baghdad and Tchran have been saying for sever-al months that Iran had massed hundreds of thousands of men near the front lines for a new attack after a major offensive earlier this year that Iraq says ended in failure. But the focus of the Gulf war switched from the ground this month, when Iraq stepped up its attacks on ships using Iranian ports and Iran apparently retaliated against Arab vessels on the western side of the Gulf. At least 21 ships have been reportedly attacked in the Gulf since March 27 by both

Last week, administration officials said that some intelligence an-alysts were predicting that the Ira-mans, who have massed hundreds Iraqi and Iranian planes. At least 60 oil tankers, many carrying Greek flags, are at anchor off Abu Dhabi and other southern Gulf ports awaiting instructions on whether to enter the Gulf war zone

borders with Iraq, might use the start this week of the Moslem boly whether to came without military protection.
(UPI, AP, Reuters) month of Ramadan to launch a ground attack against the Iraqis. But other analysts have said that the fact that the Iranians have re-sponded to the stepped-up Iraqi attacks on shipping near Kharg Is-land by aerial attacks against other

The canal, opened Saturday after eight years of construction, is 64 kilometers long and links the river port of Cernavoda with Constanta on the Black Sea coast. The previous route reached the sea via a meander of the Danube known as the Sulina Channel.



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U.S. Begins War Games in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Hondaras (UPI) — U.S., Salvadoran and Honduran troops began war games in Honduras Monday that Salvadoran rebels charged were part of a plan to support a Salvadoran Army drive to trap insurgent forces in the tense border region.

Colonel Neil Buttermer, military spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, said 1,000 U.S. soldiers and about 3,000 Honduran and Salvadoran troops were taking part in the maneuvers near the Salvadoran border. He said the exercises will peak with a "combined airborne air assault" June 7 over the Jamastran military installation, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the Nicarasynan border. (32 kilometers) from the Nicaraguan border.

The clandestine Salvadoran guerrilla station, Radio Venceremos, said the maneuvers were part of a plan to pressure their forces from the rear while Salvadoran Army troops conduct an offensive against rebel forces in Morazán province, which borders Honduras.

Reagan Honors Unknown Soldier

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan bestowed the Medal of Honor, the highest U.S. military honor, on the only unknown soldier of the Vietnam war at his funeral Monday and thanked him and all Vietnam veterans for fighting "for human dignity, for free men

Mr. Reagan also called on Hanoi to "return our sons to America" and to make a full accounting of the 2,489 servicemen still listed as missing in

who died in Vietnam that the military could not identify, was buried with full military bonors at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. The tomb, where the remains of unknown soldiers from World War I, World War II and the Korean War are buried, is engraved, "Here Rests in Honored Glory an American Soldier Known of Europe's busiest inland water routes by 400 kilometers (248 miles), has been opened by President Nicolae Ceausescn of Romania.

The canal, opened Second

Japan's most powerful labor organization, SOYHO, amounced in Tokyo Monday that it would step up protests with "millions of people" against U.S. plans to deploy Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Pacific next month. (UPI) Petr Uhl, a prominent member of the Charter 77 human rights move-

ment in Czechoslovakia, was released from prison Monday in Prague after serving a five-year term on charges of subversion, emigre sources

after serving a five-year term on charges of subversion, emigré sources said in Vienna. (Reuters)

A Milan court on Monday sentenced 44 persons, including several high-ranking tax-police officials, to prison terms of up to 10 years for involvement in an oil scandal. The charges ranged from smaggling of oil products to tax evasion and criminal association. (AP)

At least 16 persons were killed in a raid by suspected Ugandan Army regulars on a Roman Catholic shrine on the outskirts of Kampala last week, a Catholic newspaper, the Daily Munno, said Monday. The report said the incident at Namagunga took place Tuesday. (UPI)

Tulsa, Oktahoma, residents cleaned and and water from their houses Monday, trying to recover from the city's worst flood, which killed 10, injured 83 and destroyed the homes of up to 3,000 families, the Red Cross said. (UPI)

said. (UPI)

A military court in Istanbul Manday sentenced seven persons to death at the trial of 199 members of a clandestine leftist organization, Tikko, the Turkish radio said. Most of the other defendants got jail terms and 38 were acquitted. All were charged with the killing of 20 persons. (Remers) Twenty persons were killed and 53 injured in a fire at the Time Hotel in central Taipei Monday, police reported. The 14-story, 240-room hotel opened 18 months ago. (AP)

Tens of the resonds of I have the demonstration descending free electrons. Tens of thousands of Uruguayan demonstrators, demanding free elec-

tions, political amnesty, full employment and press freedom, took to the streets of Montevideo Sunday to challenge the nation's military rulers



PERSONALITIES PLUS MARY BLUME THE WEEKEND SECTION OF FRIDAY'S IHT



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WATERFRONT LIVING



acting dean of the agriculture department at American University of Beirut, read his morning newspaper Monday.

Israel Says Security Forces Killed 2 Captured Hijackers

(Continued from Page 1)

port was not released. It was sumthis week to the United States, where he could have expected to

lomatic and military installations it is formally installed.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami face questions on the matter. said after a meeting with President A university statement said "so- Amin Gemayel at the presidential to suppress news of the incident by salem. vere security measures" were taken palace in Baabda that his 10-mem-after the warning of a possible mass ber cabinet would hold its weekly kidnap attempt
Classes were suspended Monday
at the university while troops
searched buildings after a telesearched buildings afte

were also barred by censorship. phone caller said a bomb had been unable to start serious work on pol-But after the details were pubicies approved by the ministers

the inquiry commission, headed by a reserve army general, Meir Zorea.

statement and was apparently Israeli television announced Monday that the trial of 27 suspected members of the Jewish terrorist anti-Arab underground would begin June 17, United Press Initially, Israeli authorities tried International reported from Jeru-

to suppress news of the incident by having the military censor ban the publication of photographs taken by news organizations of the two high-ranking army officers, include the maining of two Arab mayors in 1980, the killing of four

hostilities.

Despite the increase in U.S. help for the Saudis, State Department marized by the Defense Ministry Terrorist Suspects' Trial Set officials insisted that the Sandis were not eager to become involved Iran. "They don't want to get into trouble with Iran," an official said.

Arab students at Hebron's Islamic

ment for disclosing last week that Saudi planes had gone aloft look-ing for the Iranians that they issued an official statement denying it. They don't want to fight with iran and they are giving unequivo-cal backing to efforts at the United Nations to settle the conflict be-But after the details were pub-College in July, and the planting of bished abroad despite the censor's bombs on five Arab buses in Jeru-restrictions, Mr. Arens appointed salem last month.

t will

Fund-Raising Panels
Prove Hard to Disband

m Announce Copterp.

sisters Meet in USTA

leading opponent in the delegate race, contends that the spending

And Lane total total

war transes in Hog

ME POWE THAT I'M N

ing Mrs. Peron's absolute authority civilian life. A recruit makes 5 within the party was decisively defeated during the Peronists' elections, then gave me."

What neither government offi-

current political views may be hard her commitment to the church and conservative Catholic doctrines and alarmed some moderates by summoning a rightist bishop for private prayers at her hotel.

then stood sheepishly beside her ing Mrs. Peron's absolute authority

that he would treat the delegate committees as having been affiliated with his campaign.

After Mondale's Edict

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

Officials of Mr. Mondale's cam-

paign for the Democratic presiden-rial nomination said \$400,000 has

been put into an escrow account at

the D.C. National Bank for repay-

ments, but the money will not be returned until the Federal Election

A senior campaign official said

the process is proving to be a night-

1976 many people were concerned

reforms, so Congress amended the

law to increase opportunities for grass-roots political participation. The delegate committees, he said,

Mr. Hart, who is Mr. Mondale's

enabled Mr. Mondale to maintain

momentum at a critical period and

helped him win primaries in Illi-nois, New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mondale's aides said the dele-

sate committees spent a total of \$620,000, but Mr. Hart asserts the

In some states, delegate commit-

tees have spent more than Mr.

Mondale's national campaign com-

mittee, but comments by some of

total was substantially more.

democratic process."

were one such opportunity.

WASHINGTON - Walter F.

Miss Civila said, "He may accept Mondale promised last mooth to affiliation, but we don't, and it's sbut down the delegate committees formed around the country to sup. our committee." Affiliatioo has port his candidacy and return all major coosequences because the money they had collected from spending by an affiliated commit-labor union sources. So far he has tee would be counted against the jabor union sources. So far, he has been unable to fulfill that promise. campaign spending limit.

Mr. Mondale's aides said most

delegate committees, after some resistance, indicated willingness to close down, but few have filed termination reports.

Maxine Isaacs, speaking for Mr. Mondale, said Mr. Hart's charges are viewed as "strictly a diversionary tactic, a desperation move."

Commission gives its approval. This, apparently, could take She said the Mondale campaign would have to pay a fine because its \$390,883 of spending in New Hampshire, combined with the David Ifshin, campaign general counsel, said: "We have had diffi-\$110,000 spent by the delegate committees there, exceeded the limit of \$404,000 for that state culty persuading the delegates, who were acting perfectly legally, to all a consequence of the decision to cease and desist. We have to request; we cannot tell the delegate affiliated.

Meanwhile, the election commis-Mr. Mondale contends that the sion has asked Mondale delegate committees, formed to support se-lection of delegates backing his respond to a formal complaint filed nomination, are autonomous and by the Hart campaign, asserting not subject to his control. Senator that the delegate committees were nomination, are autonomous and Gary Hart of Colorado perceives a acting in concert as part of an overpattern of coordination among the all plan orchestrated by the Mon-Mondale delegate committees, and all campaign to evade political says they suggest the existence of a section of the Mondale campaign.

Treasurers for some of the Mondale delegate committees said they

dale delegate committees said they have given evidence to show they were not tied closely to the Mon-Mr. Ifshin explained that after that grass-roots politics was drying up as a result of campaign finance dale campaign. Others said they did not intend to respond.

Herbert E. Alexander, a professor of political science at the University of Southern California who has written on money in politics, said: "There always seem to be new ways, not to evade the law, but to avoid the law. The Mondale delegate committees were used as a means of obviating the overall limit for what the Mondale campaign could spend naconally." He added that it is a perfectly legal way of

The key question is whether the delegate committees spent money in cooperation, consultation or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of Mr. Mondale's naoonal campaign. Any such spend-ing would be regarded as subject to the delegate committee members Mr. Mondale's spending limit of sappear to back Mr. Mondale's poappear to back Mr. Mondale's po-sition that they are antonomous. In a memorandum to Mondale

Joanne B. Ciulia, treasurer of the Pennsylvania At-Large Delegates for Mondale Committee, said: delegates and would-be delegates in January, Mr. Ifshin explained how they could set up delegate ex-"We're not shutting down the com-mittee right now. We think that the penditure committees. In a sepa-rate memorandum on Jan. 12. Dr. Birkner's warning delivered Elaine C. Kamarck, Mr. Mondale's at the annual convenion of the committee should stay open, raise more money and send delegates to delegate coordinator, said the camthe convention. That's part of the paign would "assist each slate of delegates in forming a committee" To cut off what he saw as an if they wanted one. "As soon as uoproductive debate over technicalities of the election law, Mr. committees should develop a fund-mondale amounced in late April raising plan."

It they wanted one. "As soon as tary circles over the possible military applications of recent advances in such fields as genetic engineering, recombinant DNA re-

Mondale Hopes New Jersey Psyche Will Wince at Untimely Hart Joke

Los Angeles Times Service

LIVINGSTON, New Jersey - This is a self-conscious state, and many here will tell you that they are painfully tired of being the butt of

Aware of that, Walter F. Mondale figured Sunday that his rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, had jarred the tender New Jersey psyche, and all that needed to be done was to keep the matter alive another day.

The issue was a comment Friday night by Mr. Hart in Los Angeles about bow he and his wife were dividing campaign duties in the final days leading to the June 5 primaries in California, New Jersey and

"The deal is that we campaign separately," Mr. Hart said. "That's the bad news. The good news for her is that she campaigns in California, and I campaign in New Jersey."

Thereupon, Lee Hart remarked that she got to hold a koala bear. "I

won't tell you what I got to hold — samples from a toxic waste dump,"
Mr. Hart said. He later said that he meant no insult and was only
commenting on the problems of having to fly across the country to be

Mr. Mondale counted on voters perceiving it as an insult. "I'm not going to press the point," Mr. Mondale said when it was the first question asked at a news conference. He said Mr. Hart's words should speak for themselves. In case someone had not heard the Hart comments, Mr. Mondale pulled out a sheet of paper and read

"I think that if Gary Hart will simply make it clear that be didn't intend any adverse implications there, make it clear that he's sorry for any adverse implications," Mr. Mondale said. "I think that should be:

Isabel Perón Acts as Broker For Opposition in Argentina | Sabel Feron Acus as Droker | quality until an upturn in 1981. It took the services a year to fill the quotas that year, but they were filled by August in 1982 and by late | plan to which the army and the plan to which the army arm the plan to which the army arm the plan to which the army to go to college. The plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which the army to go to college the plan to which th

vention of Mrs. Perón, however eccentric, can only improve the government's fortunes. While the unioo-dominated Peronist party leadership has been unrelentingly hostile to the Radical government Mrs. Perón has shown considerable admiration for Mr. Alfonsin.

In the last week, Mrs. Peron has won the applause of both the government and moderates in ber party by seeking to curb the most fiery Peronist leaders and soften the taclics of the unions. Meeting with Peronist congressmen, she ordered, and received, restraint in a congressional interrogation of Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun on

the foreign debt issue. In a meeting with the two top Peronist leaders of the national General Confederation of Labor, Mrs. Peron reportedly complained in private of a recent wave of strikes. The veteran union bosses

cials or Peronists are sure of is how such good will can be translated into concrete national accords.

Although she is clearly inclined to negotiate, there have been public hints that some of Mrs. Peron's to accommodate. She has stressed

The most difficult problem, however, is likely to be the power struggle Mrs. Peron has touched off in the fragmented remains of her husband's movement. Although she is backed for tactical reasons by many moderates and others who oppose the Peronists' current union-dominated leadership, ber only solid supporters are the 15 members of her "liaison commit-tee," a group of otherwise obscure also shook their heads when asked loyalists. Their platform supporting Mrs. Peron's absolute authority whether they could earn more in civilian life. A recruit makes \$573 a



Pentagon Fears U.S. Biotechnology Could Be Used by Russia as Weapon

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service NEW YORK --- A Defense Department intelligence official says the government is concerned that American advances in biotechnology might be "turned against us" by the Soviet Union and used to create new germ weapons against which

there might be no defense.
Dr. John H. Birkner, a scientific and technical manager for the De-fense Intelligence Agency, called Sunday upon the American biotechnology industry to cooperate with the government in identifying technologies that may be danger-ous and in taking steps to keep them from potential adversaries.

If such cooperation is not forthcoming, he said, there is apt to be sharp conflict between manufacturers who want to export biotechoology and government officials who have the task of "rooting out all those who would cooperate with the enemy."
"In such a contest," he said,
"government would probably pre-

American Association for the Advancement of Science in New York, reflected growing concern in milisearch and cell fusion.

genetic characteristics of organisms, might eventually yield biological weapons more dangerous than those already known to military

in nature, such as anthrax or an acute bacterial infection known as

producing instructions into a com- "the U.S. government admits to mon bacterium easily transmitted not knowing" for certain whether from person to person or modify a the bypothesis is true. known germ to help it elude the

April, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said the Soviet Union was apparently trained to soviet Union is already cations." for biotechnology.

Dr. Birkner said the said In issuing the Pentagon's annual ply some of its genetic engineering the publication of basic scientific research to biological warfare. The research. The real concern, he said, review warned that genetic engi- is the export of "keystone equip-neering "could open a large num-ment" that can be used to make ber of possibilioes" for new biolog- large quantities of potentially danical warfare agents that could be gerous materials. He suggested that disseminated over large areas by such equipment might include containment facilities for the safe han-Dr. Birkner said there was oo

conclusive evidence that the Soviet contamination installations, large Union was working on any particu- growth chambers fortproducing polar new germ agents. But he specu-lated that, with recombinant DNA products, high-capacity separators techniques that mix together the basic building blocks of different life forms, "normally harmless, oating the organisms in tiny capacity separations and their toxic products, high-capacity separators to extract the products, drying devices and techniques for dissemilating the organisms in tiny capacity agents. nondisease-producing organisms could be modified to become high-ly toxic and produce effects for which an opponent has no known

He acknowledged that some fears about the military applica-tions of biotechnology have been overblown." He said virtually all aspects of the potential of genetic engineering have been exaggerated and "the military applications have been hyped as well.

As one example, he questioned suggestions by some that the com-Some analysts have suggested that new gene-splicing techniques, allowing scientists to modify the germ weapon if it were genetically mon flu virus might make a potent modified to carry a powerful poison. He said that viruses might not make very good weapons because it is very difficult to control their behavior once released.

Whereas existing germ weapons of the called the govern-simply disseminate diseases known ment's warnings about possible Soviet military use of biotechnology "a bypothesis for verification." He Q-fever, the new techniques might produce agents that are even more potent or transmissible. Thus, gepotent or transmissible. Thus, genetic engineers might splice toxinSoviet emigrants. But he said that

U.S. Armed Forces Plan Halt In Recruiting as Ranks Swell

(Continued from Page 1) tive wages," Mr. Korb said, "you're going to get and keep good peo-

Recruiting results in the past two years indicate the first solid success of the volunteer force in the 11 years since the end of the draft. The results came in a period of wide deployments of U.S. forces that faced the risks of combat in Lebanon, Grenada and Central Ameri-

June last year.

young soldiers, sailors, airmen and marmes, the reason for enlisting that they cited most often was the difficulty they had in getting satisfying jobs, even as high school graduates.

Beyond that, the reasons for joining varied greatly. Learning a skill, saving money for college, getting away from home and growing up, having a chance to travel, and curiosity about military life were frequently mentioned.

lo the recreation room of a quartermaster battalion at Huoter Army Airfield in Savannah. Georgia, a group of 30 soldiers in their first-term enlistments were asked why they had come into the army. One after another said: "I needed a

When asked whether they were paid fairly, there was a chorus of month until he finishes basic trainhas received normal promotions will earn \$738 a month, plus a nonand \$146 for rations if married and bving off post.

Some soldiers had jobs but still enlisted. Sergeant Leroy Reid said be was a bricklayer in Charleston, South Carolina, before enlisting. wanted to do something different, he said. He thought of leaving the army but was promoted and will probably stay.

After the draft ceased in 1973, In contrast, Sergean Paul A. recruiting slumped in numbers and Bartolomeo is planning to leave the soldier contribute, a soldier can In conversations recently with save about \$15,000 in four years.



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If both sides suffer climatic disaster after a strike, then first strikes might be ruled out as too costly even to the aggressor. "This is a real question of sci-

To Undergo U.S. Study

If Climatic Disaster Seems Probable,

Atomic Powers Could Alter Strategy

By Philip J. Hilts

into the problem, including a nine-

person team at Lawrence Liver-

more National Laboratory and a

group at the Defense Nuclear

Agency. The newly approved program would cost several million

dollars a year for three years of

smdy and would include not only

calculations on computers but also some experiments in which massive

fires would be set to measure their

intensity and ability to discharge

soot into the upper atmosphere.
It is generally agreed that, if the

calculations support the theory of a

nuclear winter, major shifts in nu-

clear defense policy would follow.

Nevertheless, Dr. Birkner said,

there is a "better than even chance"

dling of dangerous organisms, de-

onclear winter.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan

administration is embarking on a ence, one that won't go away, and we can't answer it until we get the national research program to to find out if a ouclear war would data," Mr. Keyworth was quoted as telling Alan D. Hecht, head of the trigger the worldwide weather catastrophe that is now being called climate section of the National After initial suspicion within the Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminadministratioo that predictions of istration, who is direction the a worldwide climatic disaster were political, the president's science ad-

"The policy people want good information. They may use it or ignore it, but they need the inforviser, George A. Keyworth, ap-proved the study. Several U.S. facilities are looking mation," Mr. Hecht said. There has been fierce debate about the idea that a ouclear ex-

change could trigger a cloud of de-bris that would block out the sun and, perhaps, doom mankind to the consequences of an ice age. There was even a heated argument in a closed congressional hearing between Carl Sagan, an as-tronomer who helped with calculadons on the effects of a nuclear

winter, and Edward Teller, a physi-

cist who said the whole idea is im-It is now suggested by several groups of scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union that a war involving 5,000 megatons — about one-third of the world arsenal -could block out 90 percent of the sm's light and plunge at least half the globe into darkness. Tem-peratures could fall 75 degrees or more, freezing water up to a depth key process that supports plant life,

photosynthesis, would be blocked. Whether nuclear bombs can trig-ger a nuclear winter depends chiefon a few things about which little known, such as: that the Soviet Union is already

How many fires are caused.
How much soot and smoke they emit.
• Whether firestorms are trig-

 How high the plumes of smoke rise, since particles injected into the upper atmosphere stay there longer and block more sun.

Mr. Hecht said the research program is nearly ready to go to Mr.

Ceyworth for approval. He said

funding will be sought from a sup-

plemental appropriation to the 1985 or the 1986 budgets.

Landslide in China Kills 100

BEIJING — About 100 people have been killed by a landslide that sules or aerosols.

He urged industrial and academfollowed heavy rains in Dong-Chuan City, a mining community in southwest China's Yunan provic scientists to help in identifying the degree of foreign interest in



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Bonn's Influence Seems To Wane in U.S., Soviet

the night Initiatives in Foreign Policy Frustrated By Budgetary Curbs, Domestic Politics

> By James M. Markham New York Times Service

BONN - With Soviet-American relations worsening, officials here say the government of Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl appears to have momentarily lost influence in Washington and Moscow, while other foreign policy initiatives have been blunted by budgetary restraints and domestic politics. A growing sense of foreign po-licy drift and impotence was caught

NEWS ANALYSIS

this month by the shuttlings of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Washington and Moscow. Before leaving for the American capital, Mr. Genscher vowed to highlight Bonn's anxieties about the Reagan administration's socalled Star Wars defense initiative. But he came home with little more than vague promises of consultation over the development of antisatellite and anti-missile weapons.

And, in Moscow last week, even Mr. Genscher's almost reflexive inclination to see some sign of "hope" or "movement" in East-West relations could not mask the fact that the Soviet leadership has no intention of coming back now to the Geneva arms talks.

"If the Soviet side takes a hard line on relations with the Americans," a senior Bonn policy-maker said, "then one cannot see how, objectively, we can influence the American side. And the Americans say it makes no sense to try, and they are right."

The making of foreign policy in Bonn has lately been colored by personal political considerations and by the determination of Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, the weightiest member of the cabinet after the chancellor, to cut overnment expenditures.

The two cabinet ministers most visibly involved in foreign policy — talk about investing in convention pected to rem Mr. Genscher and Defense Minis- al defense to raise the threshold at for the post.

TERRASSE FLEURIE

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ter Manfred Worner -are in political trouble. The foreign minister has been repudiated by his own party, the Free Democrats, on the issue of granting an amnesty to politicians and businessmen implicated in party financing illegalities.

The Free Democrat rebellion against its own leader forced the Kohl government into the embarrassing situation of withdrawing the amnesty legislation from the parliament, badly straining rela-tions between Mr. Genscher's little party and the senior coalition part-ners, the Christian Democrats.

Many politicians regard the amnesty episode as a strand of the drama of the slow political death of the Free Democrats, who many officials believe face another likely electoral drubbing in next month's elections to the European Parliament. To the extent that Mr. Genscher is seen as leading a party that has no future, his overall clout

Similarly, Mr. Wörner, a Christian Democrat, has never recovered from the damage he suffered earlier this year when he first ousted the West German deputy commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on ill-researched suspicions of homosexuality and then after a public uproar, was obliged to restore the general with honor. It is widely assumed here that if Mr. Kohl shuffles his cabinet next year, Mr. Worner will lose his job.

To many officials here, Mr. Worner's weakness is Finance Minister Stoltenberg's strength where money is concerned. This axiom was underscored this month when the defense minister informed his NATO counterparts in Brussels that West Germany could not meet the \$10-billion investment in alliance infrastructure demanded over the next five years by the United States, He offered instead

"Summer, Paris, and I - We have to meet at La Terresses Flewie



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

which nuclear weapons might have to be used, but it has been unable to come up with the money 10 do so. As it is, Mr. Womer is struggling against budgetary and demographic constraints to hold the West German military - NATO's continental defense axis - at 490,000.

Commenting on Bonn's inability to cover its share of NATO's infrastructure, Karl Feldmeyer, a respected military expert, predicted Friday in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the government's cost-cutting approach would mean diminishing "the powould mean diminishing "the po-litical importance of the Federal Republic, not only in Washington but also in Moscow.

Genscher to Relinquish Party Leadership by '86

BONN — Foreign Minister shing-2 and cruise missues man be deployed. The government does er of the Free Democratic Party for not want to fight another missile battle with public opinion. 10 years, plans to give up his chair-manship before the next national election campaign in 1987.

However, the Free Democratic leader said Sunday on television that he was still a candidate for reelection to the upcoming two-year term. The Free Democrats will elect a chairman at their party con-ference in Milnster that begins Fri-The Kohl government likes to day, and Mr. Genscher, 57, is expected to remain the sole contender



Helmut Kohl

Last autumn, in the run-up to parliament's pivotal vote on the de-ployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany, Bonn was inundated with solicitous, high-ranking administration officials, who provided visible moral and political support for Mr. Kohl. Washington was alert to German

more offhand Washington approach to Bonn that the assistant secretary of defense, Richard N. Perle, in a recent interview in the West German magazine Stern, said it was conceivable that NATO would eventually station more than the 572 medium-range missiles now esignated for Western Europe.

Mr. Perle's utterance stirred such a fuss here that General Wolfgang Altenburg, the commander of the West German armed forces, was obliged to publicly reject the suggestion that more than the 572 Per-

"The cold winds are not really blowing from the West," said a Western diplomat here, expressing sympathy with the Kohl government's predicament between Washington and Moscow. They're blowing from the East. But here the Germans sit in the middle of it where they have tried to develop a certain civility of dialogue. And the situation has just slipped out of control."

French and West German Hostility Toward Britain Is Reflected in Poll

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service PARIS - Citizens in the 10 Eurocean Community countries reflect the fractious mood of their leaders, with the French and West to a new poll.

The poll, which was conducted for the European Parliament and a group of European newspapers, inlicated that Europeans were sharply divided over moves to do away with trade barriers between the Common Market countries. It also indicated that only a minority were convinced that a united Europe would improve the lot of their chil-

The survey, called the Euro-Ra-rometer, involved interviews with 746 people in the 10 countries of the European Community.

The survey comes as the commu-nity is embroiled in a budget dispute provoked largely by Britain's nhappiness over the community's ng practices and its agricul-

Jacques-René Rabier, the Euro-Commission's consultant on public opinion and supervisor of the poll, said that in comparison with earlier surveys in the Euro-Barometer series, the latest poll reflected a modest decline in popular confidence in the European Com-

"It clearly reveals the tension

meetings among community lead-ers that have rightly received a good deal of publicity in the me-Last week, President François

peans polled said they would prefer terested in a stronger community that Britain leave.

many, a third of those polled said they would prefer to see Britain

The British were most hostile to Prance: 25 percent of those surveyed said they would prefer to see France out of the community.

But the survey included some hopeful signs for advocates of greater European integration. It found for example that Europeans supported a variety of measures toward greater unity, including a common currency and a common passport.

The survey, conducted in the 10 countries between March 13 and April 14, was timed for release as the 10 nations prepared for elections for the European Parliament.

In some countries, such as France, the elections have aroused interest mainly as referendums on that exists in the community," Mr. the incumbent regimes. But in oth-Rabier said. "It reflects the succes-er countries, interest has been low, favored ending trade restrictions Rabier said. "It reflects the successive failures of a long series of reflecting popular indifference to and 38 percent were opposed.

mitime's

Last week President François Mitterrand of France called for re-The survey's most striking find-negotiation of the Common Marings were those concerning Britain. lost's treaty to strengthen coopera-when asked if they would like to tion in areas such as education. Germans expressing particular see any current members of the security, business and politics. In a hostility toward Britain, according European Community leave the or- clear reference to Britain, Mr. Mitganization, one quarter of all Euro-terrand said that countries not in-

could stay out In France, 41 percent of those surveyed said they would prefer that Britain drop out. In West Gertzel role in the current dispute, and tral role in the current dispute, and that the proportion of Europeans who preferred to see Britain out of the community had doubled since

> People are clearly annoyed with Britain and its role in the current dispute," he said. But he said that he believed this

annoyance would prove only tem-About 82 percent of those surveyed favored the creation of a common European passport. Twothirds of those surveyed favored the creation of a European curren

cy that would be accepted alongside a country's own currency. Sixty-three percent favored uni form social welfare benefits throughout the community, and 59 percent believed that a company in one member country should be free

to hire citizens of any member

But those surveyed split sharply over taking down all trade barriers within the community: 45 percent

Bogotá Celebrates Truce With Rebels; Betancur Optimistic on Further Pacts

BOGOTA - Thousands of peode took to the streets waving white yearlong truce between the government and Colombia's largest guer-

rilla force. Church bells pealed throughout for the poor he might pursue. his city of six million people, car horns tooted and confetti flew from windows of skyscrapers during the two-minute celebration at noon.

In the Plaza Bolivar, the city's people waved white handkerchiefs. Is groups to sign a truce.

Most of the demonstrators came One of those groups, the from nearby government offices.

Armed Forces, known by its Span- Bogoti, it said. ish acronym FARC, is the larges and most active of four leftist guer-

a truce signed March 28 to stop fighting for a year to give President Belisario Betancur a chance to improve conditions for the poor.

Mr. Betancur said in a nation-

handkerchiefs as a sign of peace. "There will be no peace in the Monday to celebrate the start of a land for men of good will who There will be no peace in the batants.

Mr. Betancur went to a special Mass at the presidential palace during the noon celebration to pray for peace, his office announced

The president said Sunday that main square, about 300 pigeons there were "excellent prospects" were released as an estimated 3,000 for genting two other leftst guerni-

Most of the demonstrators came
room nearby government offices.

Leftist guerrillas have been batarmy patrol Monday in a remote tling the Colombian Army for area of western Colombia, the more than 30 years. The trace army's 4th Brigade said in a statesigned by the Colombian Revolu- ment read over the radio station tionary Armed Forces is the first Caracol. Four guernilas and a sol-cease-fire agreed to by any Colom-dier were killed in the fighting near bian rebel group.

The Colombian Revolutionary miles (400 kilometers) northwest of

truce and are in an advanced stage, las provided guards for drug ship-Mr. Betancur said. labora-

Mr. Betancur said. The Defense Ministry says there tories.

wide radio and television address are about 30,000 leftist guerrillas in Sunday that he hoped the truce Colombia. Colombian newspapers would lead to a lasting peace. Say about 12,000 of those are com-

land for men of good will who follow the gospel as long as there is al Liberation Army, has insisted in social injustice," he said. Mr. Betancur has not said what programs toward a truce. And a breaknway group of the Colombian Revolu tionary Armed Forces, believed to number no more than a few dozen guerrillas, has said it will keep on tighting.

Commanders of the Revolution ary Armed Forces say that if the government makes satisfactory progress in helping the nation's poor, they would consider extend-

ing the truce.
The Revolutionary Armed Forces has asked Mr. Betancur to lift a state of siege imposed May I as part of the government's war on major drug traffickers. It said it was concerned the declaration could be used repressively.

Mr. Betancor said lifting the state of siege depends on the suc-Leaders of the People's Libera- cess of security forces in combating tion Army and another rebel group, the traffickers' operations. "It will the April 19 Movement, met for six be lifted as soon as the crisis that nilla groups in Colombia. It has the April 19 Movement, met for six be lifted as soon as the crisis that about 15,000 members. It agreed in hours Sunday with members of a was prompted by the drug traffickpresidential peace commission. ers has been overcome," he said.

The talks are aimed at achieving a Police said in March that guerril-

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Ruling Party In Venezuela Leads in Vote

The Associated Press

CARACAS — President Jaime
Lusinchi's Democratic Action party appears headed for a decisive victory in Venezuela's municipal elections. Early returns show it out-polling its closest rivals by a margin of more than 2-1.

The first unofficial results from the Supreme Electoral Council gave the governing party 46.3 per-cent of the overall vote. The oppo-sition Social Christian Party was in second place with 20.61 percent.

The leftist Movement Towards Socialism party was third with 7.33 percent, and the remainder was divided among smaller parties. Democratic Action's own tallies

gave Mr. Lusinchi's party an even higher margin of 65 percent to 23 percent for the Social Christians, with 11 percent for the Movement Towards Socialism. The sample was based on 261,610 votes.

The opposition had tried to make Sunday's elections a referen-

2 Killed in Dutch Jet Crash The Associated Press

LINZ, West Germany Dutch Air Force F-16 fighterbomber on a training flight grazed a house and crashed into a field Monday, killing the pilot and a woman on the ground, the West German Defense Ministry said. Nine persons were injured by de-



President Jaime Lusinchi votes in Venezuela.

ity measures aimed at helping reduce Veoezuela' "Illion

At stake were 1,592 municipal offices in 202 districts. Candidates were fielded by 124 political orga-

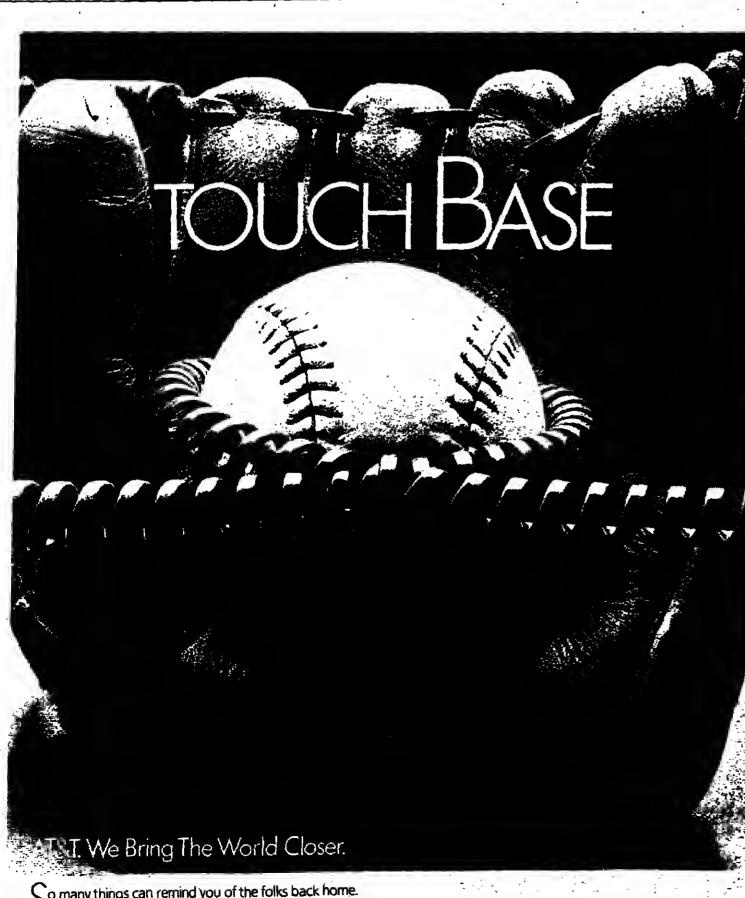
The Democratic Action victory

dum on economic programs that austerity measures, including a 10-Mr. Lusinchi has enacted since tak-ing office Feb. 2, including auster-spending and a devaluation of the country's currency, the bolivar, to 7.5 per dollar from the previous 4.3 vate at which it had remained for

> Mr. Lusinchi's programs burdened poorer people the most. Uncent, and government economists predict it will remain there through the year. However, the government party has strong support from la-bor unions.

TIBLEVISTOR CHANNEL PROGRAM, TUESDAY 29th MAY

came only six months after the presidential elections, which Mr. Lusinchi won by a landslide. Mr. Lusinchi imposed a series of **Daily News** in English with highlights from the International **Herald Tribune** SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
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was painting his bedroom in Rotterdam last month when be heard that the Salina al-Arab, a giant Saudi-owned tanker, had been set afire by a missile in the Gulf. Twenty-four bours later, Mr. van Wijngen, chief firefighter for Smit International, a Dutch

marine salvage company, pulled alongside the blazing tanker in the Gulf. "I didn't know then whether it had been hil by Iran or Iraq, and I didn't care," Mr. van

"The fire was my only enemy." For more than a month, Smit and other salvage companies have been working nonstop. The seagoing firemen have been monitoring their radios, waiting for distress signals that send them rushing into the Gulf to extinguish fires and save the crude oil on ships struck in air

Wijngen said Saturday in his office in Bahrain.

attacks by Iran and Iraq. "We offer what you might call highly unconventional marine service," said Arno L.A. Moonen, Smit's deputy managing director.

The work is extremely dangerous. It can also be enormously profitable under laws of salvage

Iraci missiles, as was the Safina al-Arab, when about 80 miles (130 kilometers) southeast of Kharg Island while full of oil.

"Thick black smoke was billowing from the ship," Mr. van Wijngen said. "Oil was spewing out from all over, from the sides, on the deck. The pump and engine rooms were burning. So were the deck and accommodation. Two bunker tankers were ablaze,"

To save the cargo, if not the ship, the salvage crew had to keep the fire from spreading so the bulkheads separating the tanks would not col-

"We knew if that bappened, the entire ship would blow and be engulied in flame, and a lot of us might be killed," Mr. van Wijngen said.

The Drado, Smit's mg, pulled alongside the Al Ahood as closely as it could, about 90 feet (about 30 meters) from the flaming ship. Mr. van Wijngen and his 11-member crew began

lem because the salvage crew must fight 10 or 11 Wijngen said. A "boilover" occurred. Heat travdifferent types of fire simultaneously.

Mr. van Wijngen, who spent 10 years in the Rotterdam fire brigade before turning his skills to the sea, said that his most dangerous mission in the Gulf war has been saving the Al Ahood, a Saudi-registered tanker that was hit May 7 by Ahood.

The temperature was between 200 and 300

The temperature was between 200 and 300 degrees Centigrade (about 400 and 600 Fahrenheit), Mr. van Wijngen said.

"We were forced to move our fire tug back. first 30 feet, then 150 feet more, very, very quickly," he said.

From that distance, the crew continued spraying water from the tug's pumps to cool the Al Ahood. Two and a half days later, the ship was sufficiently cool to be attacked by foam.

For 56 hours, the Smit crew and other salvage workers battled the blaze, working in shifts. Mr. van Wijngen said be never slept. By the fourth day, the firefighting crews were

able to board the Al Ahood and tackle the heart

of the fire. Twelve bours after that, the fire was

The ship is a total loss, Mr. van Wijngen said. but on Friday salvage crews began unloading 100,000 tons of crude oil onboard.



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Sandi Arabian tanker Safina al-Arab was hit by an Iraqi missile in the Gulf on April 25.

spraying water over the tanker to cool it down. Oil Experts Urge OPEC and Consuming Nations to Coordinate Crisis Policies Now

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS - OPEC countries and oil-importing nations should publiely coordinate their oil-crisis policies now to prevent panic buying if Gulf supplies are reduced, according to a group of energy experts, many with ties to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Informally known as the Oxford Group, the experts, regarded as highly knowledgeable both by oil companies and by officials in OPEC countries have issued similar policy studies in earlier periods oil-market tensions.

As an immediate step, they said, oil producers outside the Gulf with spare export capacity should agree to temporarily serve the customers of any OPEC producer in the Gulf whose deliveries were interrupted

These temporary arrangements could involve all oil exporters with unused capacity, both OPEC countries, notably Nigeria and Venezuela, Algeria and Libya, and non-OPEC nations, particularly Mexico and Britain.

Publicized agreements along these lines would help deter any Iranian plan based on disrupting world oil consumption. It could also forestall a scramble among oil producers to carve out new market shares in a crisis. OPEC, the experts tacitly ac-

knowledged, is anxious to avoid renewed turmoil in world oil mar-

Welsh Protest at U.S. Base The Associated Press

BRAWDY, Wales - Nine womthey painted anti-nuclear slogans on a bus stop at the U.S. Navy base here, police reported.

perts said, Western governments and Japan should prepare now to market oil swiftly from their strategie petroleum reserves in order to keep down prices in an emergency.

They also called indirectly on the government of Japan to restrain Japanese oil companies, which bid up prices hectically on the spot market for short-term oil in 1979 during the change of government in Iran - market pressure that helped double oil prices.

Japan imports all its oil, 37 percent of it from the Gulf. In 1979, major Western oil companies gave priority to Western customers dur-ing the crisis, so Japanese companies, feeling cut off, scrambled for rangements and analysts say they are already contracting for crude outside the Gulf but refusing to pay

Any foreseeable loss of Gulf oil can be offset by other world sup-plies without a price increase, the experts said. But market psycholo-gy could still be affected by a "pan-ie factor." This risk can only be controlled, they said, by "credible, decisive, coordinated" policy ac-

tions by governments to neutralize rinnors and dampen speculation.
Stressing the risks of leaving doubts in the marketplace about governments' resolve, the group's report said, in effect, that as pro-ducers and consumers shape their en were arrested briefly Monday as plans, they should tell each other and tell the market.

The experts, from both consuming and exporting countries, in-

director of Petroleos de Venezuela; An oil price rise, they said, would in recent months through careful Franciso Parra of the Geneva-harm the entire world economy, political concertation among pro-

kets. Its fragile market-sharing agreement has weathered commercial and political pressures for many months while oil demand was weak.

On the consumer side, the extractional energy demand of the Brookings Institution in the United States; T. Ikuta, pressional energy demand, one that the properties of the Brookings Institution in the United States; T. Ikuta, pressional energy demand, one disclosed official Saudi thinking.

The group met in Oxford, Energy Priess would only be executive editor of Middle East temporary because of underlying the outlook for OPEC. ducing nations. In the longer run, oil-exporting nations would suffer the executive editor of Middle East temporary because of underlying the outlook for OPEC.

Higher oil prices would only be executive editor of Middle East temporary because of underlying weaknesses in energy demand, one expert said, adding: "Panie buying in the United States; T. Ikuta, pression of the East temporary because of underlying disclosed official Saudi thinking.

The group met in Oxford, Energy Prices would only be executive editor of Middle East temporary because of underlying weaknesses in energy demand, one expert said, adding: "Panie buying in the United States; T. Ikuta, pression of the East temporary because of underlying disclosed official Saudi thinking.

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The group met in Oxford, Energy Prices would only be executive editor of Middle East temporary because of underlying in an other oil shock drove industridisclosed official Saudi thinking.

The group met in Oxford, Energy Event and Institute in the United Saudi thinking. French Petroleum Institute; Ed Fried of the Brookings Institute; Alieo Parra, executive disclosed official Saudi thinking. The group met in Oxford, England, last week to study the Gulf panie selling. Prices might fall believe to Patra, executive of Petroleum of Petroleum Institute; Alieo Parra, executive of Petroleum of Petroleu

mine the long-term value of oil have just started to decline after a year of soft oil prices, the experts

For oil-consuming nations, a spurt in oil prices would set back the world economic recovery and worsen international financial strains, they said. Numerous stud-ies have concluded that higher oil prices, even temporarily, would increase inflation and deepen the uncertainties surrounding repayment of Third World countries' debts.

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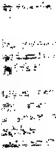
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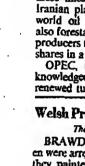








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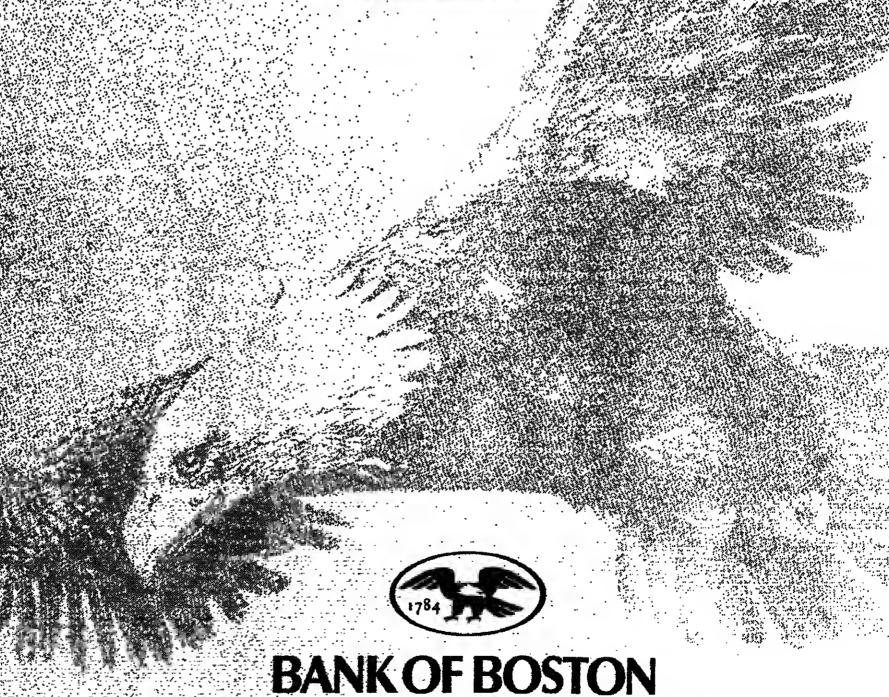


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.VILLAGES DESTROYED.

A March Played Softly

A man who once marched in the first rank of deaths at anti-war demonstrations. Life magaa high-school band - because he played the zine published pictures of the men lost in a trombone - still remembers how the band played Sousa marches in the Memorial Day parade. Heat casualties were likely in those heavy uniforms, so the marchers formed up early and held to a dignified pace. With that and the meditative attitude of crowds along the way, the band played the Sousa standards
- "The Washington Post March," "El Capitan" - softly, and at a stately tempo. And they sounded best that way, for they were carefully

constructed, ornate as antique clocks. The trombonist had lost no loved ones in combat. Yet he felt strongly about the day, and more so each year, especially after Vietnam. He came to understand that remembering war dead is an ambivalent business.

Deaths may have been heroic, in clear defense of the nation. Or they may have been needless, in pursuit of failed or foolish policies. They may also have been something in between and so become the subject of agonizing argument. That is what happened during the Vietnam War. The dead were politicized.

Some honored them not just for their sacrifice but to validate support for American involvement. Others read out the lists of battle week, in the style of a high-school yearbook.

It took the United States a few years to disengage from war politics enough to give the Vietnam dead the respect they deserved. The nation finally built a remarkable monument in Washington that does not condemn false nolicy or proclaim false victory. Its only function is to memorialize 50,000 dead.

Perhaps it is never possible to disengage fully from politics. Planning the Vietnam Veterans Memorial stirred a controversy that echoed the war debate. Doubts about the losses of life in Vietnam still echo in Congress, in arguments about Central America. These days, the opportunity for heroism seems slight, the risk needless sacrifice enormous.

Is awareness of that risk a limit on national power? Yes it is — a profoundly reassuring limit. In fact, the trombonist has come to think that is what Memorial Day is about: that a free, prosperous society places a high value on life and allows doubt about past sacrifice to guide its policy in the present. That is true strength, not weakness. That is playing Sousa softly, with deep respect.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reassurance in the Gulf

The limits of American power have seldom been so evident as they are now in the administration of a president who came to office declaring that the first requirement was in build and assert power. Central America has been a continuing frustration, Lebanon an episode of gall. The crisis in the Gulf could become the most frightening of all. The Rea-gan administration, swallowing whatever im-pulse it may have felt in order in the fleet, is acting with great caution. Everyone is relieved at that. But caution is not a policy, although it is infinitely better than a poorly drawn or inadequately supported policy.

Because it was losing the land war, which it began, Iraq started attacking third countries' shipping to induce them and their Western friends to help it avoid defeat. But Iran continnes its land push and meanwhile it is trying to scare off Iraq's Arab allies by air attacks of its own. If things go on as they are, Iran's forces could prevail. The conservative Gulf Arabs would not lament the passing of Iraq's Sad-dam Hussein, whom they blame, correctly, for creating the crisis. But they are deeply trou-bled, almost paralyzed, by the impetus to Iran's revolutionary fundamentalism that the ayatollah's victory would likely give.

Then there are the Russians. The Soviet Union is emerging as a major player in the

Gulf for the first time. It can influence the military action by funneling arms to a desperate Iraq. It is making itself part of the political action by coming forward, with a vigor that embarrasses the United States, as a patron of the Arab side. The Carter doctrine and the several Reagan pledges postulated a hostile Soviet Union forcing its way into the Gulf. But here is a friendly Soviet Union ingratiating its way in. The Reagan administration is leery of Soviet motives, but if the tension beightens it may have to search for ways in work parallel

with Moscow to dampen the war.

Earlier, the United States hoped that by tilting politically toward Iraq it could steer events toward calmer waters. Unfortunately, Iraq took the tilt as something of a license to widen the war and started the attacks on Gulf shipping. Now the American emphasis is shifting toward reassuring the quaking Gulf Arabs. The administration is preparing an emergency shipment of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia — a strange military step in light of the Saudis' deep reluctance to use top-ofthe-line arms they already possess, but perhaps useful as a stopgap gesture. The continuing requirement is to exercise great caution and, when it comes to acting, to do so in the company of Gulf friends and European allies.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

AND SO THE IRAN-IRAG NAR RAGES ON YEAR FTER YEAR, CLAIMING CITIES LAID CHILDREN USED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AS CANNON FOODER... HO, HUM. * VAVAY AGAOS NOGRE HE HORRIBLE TERROR THREATEN THE WEST'S OF POISON GAS, ALL WIDENING A WAR THAT....

Sakharov: A Scientist's Rebellion

WASHINGTON - The involve-ment of the Federation of American Scientists with Andrei Sakharov began nine years ago, in May 1975. He had begun and ended a three-day hunger strike to call attention to the refusal of Soviet authorities to give his wife, Yelena Bonner, a visa to have an eye operation in Italy.
Then as now, she had not trusted Soviet physicians.

We knew Mr. Sakharov as the most distinguished of the world's atomic scientists of conscience. His efforts to persuade the Soviet authorities to support a halt to nuclear tests and an greement on anti-ballistic missiles galleled our work at the federation. He was the most prominent member of our community. We had to do something. But what?

A month before, we had been invit-

ed to attend a Moscow symposium, sponsored by the World Federation of Scientific Workers. So we advised the Soviet Embassy that we would not attend unless Mr. Sakharov's demands were met (as, it later turned out, they were). In November, follow-ing the signing of the Helsinki Ac-cords on human rights, the federation sent me to Moscow to look into the effects of the accords on the rights of Soviet scientists. Among the many scientific dissidents and "refuseniks" I interviewed was Andrei Sakharov. His wife was in Italy, having ained, thanks to his hunger strike,

By Jeremy J. Stone

the right to go abroad. Conversing at his dacha, I speculated that our boy-cott had played a role in this success. He smiled in an amused fashion at what seemed, in light of the world-wide efforts of his supporters, to be a brash assertion. Being a gentle man, he responded with a humorous ameodote: Two famous men, he said, had taken the matter up with Leonid I.
Brezhnev personally. And to both—
the king of the Belgians and former
Chancellor Will Brandt of West Germany — Mr. Brezimev had given the same reply: "Very interesting. This is the first I've heard of this

problem of Sakharov's." Did he know, I persisted, of the significance of July 18, the day on which the visa had been granted? No, he said; he had wondered about that because the day before, Yelena had been told that no visa would be given.

been told that no visa would be given.

(She had replied with characteristic defiance: "So I will go blind and it will be on your head.")

Did he know that July 18 was the last day of the Moscow meeting of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, and that it had been told this decision was being made as a this decision was being made as a present to it? Perhaps our boycott of their meeting had been of some help; they had long tried to gain the Feder-ation of American Scientists as a

member. After this he accepted us on a deeper level. He was, he said, lonely for his wife, with whom he is deeply in love. But then, at least, he had his stepdaughter Tatiana Yankelevich, and her husband Yefrem, and their new child, Marvey. Crowded together in the da-cha kitchen with his mother-in-law, it was a scene out of "Doctor Zhivago."

Mr. Sakharov is a patient man,

raised his consciousness about the way the Soviet Union is run. He had been working in secret laboratories in a cocoon of what, for a Russian, is exceptional well-being, the life history of the Bonners was quite different. While visiting us in Washington, the elder Mrs. Bonner, 80, described her sufferings in a Stalin-cra prison camp, one located in a desert, where thirst was constant. She was released after Stalin's death, but was forced to go with her granddauster. are stain success, but was total to go with her granddaughter Tatiana to small towns, where life was very hard. (The rule was designed to prevent the bulk of the citizenry from hearing

about conditions in the camps.)
Such accounts profoundly affected Mr. Sakharov.
So, when KGB-inspired articles attack Mr. Sakharov as having been

"captured" by a Zionist agent, Yelena Bonner, there is, amid the anti-Semitic smear, the grain of truth: His wife did radicalize Mr. Sakharov's thinking, and he is totally devoted to her. It is no accident that two of the three Sakharov hunger strikes have been in defense of her interests; the other was in support of a third party. After the Soviet invasion of Af-

hanistan in December 1979, Mr. Sakharov put out a protest statement. In the political rubble of detente, there was no longer any reason for the Polithuro to tolerate him. Exiled to Gorki, he was put under a regimen just short of house arrest.

During the first month, letters arrived for him. But after the Sakharovs tabulated how many were pro and how many con, and mentioned this in the wiretapped room, all the pro let-ters ceased to arrive. One day when they conspired to disappear in some bushes during a walk, a helicopter

promptly appeared overhead.

During this period, Mr. Sakharov
was able to communicate with the outside world through his wife's frequent trips to Moscow for shopping and conversation. And although his apartment was subject to special jan-ming equipment, he wrote to us a year later from Gorki that he had heard our speeches defending him over Voice of America while carrying his short-wave radio in the park. ... Among his comments; "I know much, though of course not all, about

the important work which FAS [the Federation of American Scientists] is conducting in my defense. I heard, your speeches on the radio, in spite of will like the jamaning. They pleased me very! doubtedly, your speeches were well-suited to the more detailed and broader development of a campaign. It seems to me quite proper that FAS and SOS [Scientists for Orlov and Shcharanskyl look upon my defense as a part of the campaign for all

repressed scientists in Russia. A second hunger strike was already foreshadowed in this letter. By this time, February 1981, his . stepdaughter Tatiana and her husband, Yefrem, and another stepson, Alexei Semyonov, bad emigrated. But the Soviet authorities would not permit Alexe's fiancee, Liza Alexeyeva, to move to Boston to join him.

Said Mr. Sakharov: "There is no other reason for holding on to her except the unlawful one of using the situation to put pressure on me." · Nine months later, the federation

and a few other individuals and organizations received a personal au-nouncement of Mr. Sakharov's inten-tion to hold a hunger strike, his second. In a letter dated Oct. 9, 1981, be said: "Having despaired to break through the KGB-built wall by any other means, [we] are forced to begin hunger-strike demanding that our daughter-in-law, Liza Alexeyeva, be allowed to leave the U.S.S.R. to join our son." (By then, the couple had been married in a proxy marriage in Montana.) The strike began Nov. 22 and lasted 17 days. On the 13th day. just as in Soviet labor camp regula-tions for hunger strikers, the Sakhar-

The federation telegraphed Mr. Sakharov three days after the strike be gan: "Attention has now been drawn in this problem. It may not be possible to secure results immediately. The Federation of American Scientists asks you to discontinue the hunger

The KGB had evidently let the telegram through, no doubt because it seemed to serve its purpose. On Nov. 30, we got Mr. Sakharov's answer: "I can no longer believe in the kind of promises of the authorities not backed up by action! I ask you to understand and take this into count. With esteem and thanks."

This answer on the eighth day of the hunger strike, along with the long-awaited news stories from Moscow, produced some constructive results. The next day, placing quiet tels phone calls, we were able to induce. among others, two former secretaries of state, one former president of the United States and a former ambassar dor to the Soviet Union to call the

EXPRESS CONCERN. In the end, the Sakharovs were not force-fed. Each was told the other was dying and urged to eat. But they held to their fast: On the 17th day of the strike, a high KGB official came to Gorki and assured Mr. Sakharta that if he discontinued the hunger strike, his daughter-in-law would be permitted to come to the West.

President Brezhnev had given b and, subsequently, he permitted two other such visits - in one of them Yelena Bonner even visited Boston

The writer is director of the Federa tion of American Scientists. This is the

When a Knee-Jerk Interventionist's Knee Won't Jerk

WASHINGTON — "Nothing that is not a real crime," wrote Joseph Addison, "makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconsistency."

I feel the onset of inconsistency. My knee has oeen tapped in just the right spot and it fails to jerk. All my life I have been an interventionist in foreign affairs. In White House days, I wrote a Nixon speech denouncing the neo-isolationists.

And in two of three great issues now facing the country, I see forthright and courageous interventionism as the paramount national interest.

In Central America, none of this halfway stuff for me. The Congress is willing only to appropri-ate some money for El Salvador to defend itself and keep from losing for awhile, until we Americans get bored or until the Salvadorans elect a government too far to the right. That fainthearted philosophy is: Millions for not losing,

but not one cent for winning.

The interventionist says: If Central America is worth defending, it is worth defending in a way that permanently removes the source of trouble. Sure, the theory is that the source is poverty or injustice, but the condition is that the source is the Communist dictatorship in Nicaragua trying in overthrow its non-Communist neighbor, So we are right to make the aggressor regime's life miserable until the Sandinists realize that goerulla subversion can be a two-way street.

In international finance, the interventionist says: The freedom to fail does not include a license to start a chain reaction of failures. The decisive intervention last week by the Fed and By William Safire

the Treasury to stop the run on the Continental Illinois Bank was a case of "enough and on time," a combination of gold and goit that re-moved all debilitating doubt.

Of course, whenever government guarantees help bail out a bank, the mismanagers and directors must be fired and the stockholders must suffer; banks whose depositors are made whole by the public must accept the discipline of oner-ous regulation. Such are the costs of a pre-

emptive strike on panic.
In the Gulf, the interventionist says; This waterway is vital to the economy of the Free World and we must offer our military support to the oil producers and their customers who may be affected by the war between Iran and Iraq.

But here is where the knee does not jerk. The notion that the United States should treat the Arab regional interests, and the European and Japanese customer interests, as a vital U.S. inter-est is muddle-headed. The United States has sold to Sandi Arabia 60

F-15s, the world's most powerful fighter-bomb-er, and enough AWACS aircraft to command a devastating air war. The Saudis have hired capa-ble Taiwanese mercenary pilots to operate this sophisticated equipment. If the Saudis are un-willing to use this striking power to defend their life's blood from attack, why did they buy all that equipment? (The answer is to contribute to the threat to Israel, but that is not why the Carter-

Reagan strategists sold them the weapons.)
The spectacle of a superpower pleading with
Arab leaders for the use of bases from which to defend Arab oil is repognant to even the most avid interventionists. Symbolic acts — such as rushing Stinger missiles or additional equipment to recipients who would be afraid to use it — are equally absurd.

The blood fould between them and long is for

The blood fend between Iran and Iraq is for those totalitarian states to settle. The oil impact on Western Europe and Japan is for those democratic states to consider and perhaps for them to organize a collective defense. So long as the Soviet Union does not move in, the United States should not move in; indeed, such a policy of watchful waiting would prevent escalation of regional and religious score-settling into a super-

power confrontation.

That is what has turned me into an isoventionist. We should fight the good fight and fight it to win; we should scrupplously avoid fighting any

unnecessary fights at all.

This philosophy of selective involvement, of critical-mass commitment, may not seem consistent on the old hawk-dove scale. In Walt Whitman's words: Very well then, I am inconsistent.

The symbol of isoventionism is the eagle's head on the long neck of the ostrich. It is capable of sticking its beak fiercely and decisively into those crises where it has the interest and power to shape events, and is also able, when its presence is unappreciated or redundant, to thrust its head determinedly into the sand.

The New York Times.

Israel and the Settlers

Nothing uglier has gone on in Israel than the growth of an underground Jewish terrorist movement directed against Palestinians on the occupied West Bank. Apart from the death, injury and intimidation dealt to its victims, the darkest aspect of this movement, in the minds of many, was the thought that Israeli authorieven helping sponsor it. The movement has increasingly challenged Israel's democratic heritage and clouded its moral case against anti-Jewish Palestinian terrorism.

So it is reassuring to see Israeli authorities applying the law against Jewish terrorism. Twenty-seven Israeli citizens have just been charged with criminal violations in acts ranging from the attempted assassination of three mayors in 1980, to an assault on a college in which three Arabs were killed last year, to a conspiracy (it never happened) to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque, in the planting of bombs (dismantled before they were exploded) on five buses in East Jerusalem last month.

It was imperative for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to complete the investigation begun by his predecessor, Menachem Begin, He had to overcome the hesitation of many in his Likud parry to apply the law that Arabs are expected to obey as well as Jews. For the suspects are not fringe people but representative West Bank settlers -- some serving officers - who, although identified with rightist nationalism, are respected by many Israelis for their pioneering.

Partisans of the settlers assert unconvincingly that government indifference left them no alternative but to defend themselves against ns. A more likely ext of the crimes is that some settlers hoped to use terror to create panic and thus force large numbers of Arabs to flee to Jordan. This is one familiar if disreputable prescription - not the government's, but one implicit in the thinking of some part of the right wing — for dealing with the Palestinians of the West Bank.

The potential for Jewish terrorism against Arabs will persist as long as Israel rules a subject population by force. So will the men-ace of Palestinian terrorism against Israelis. The ultimate answer to both lies in mutual Israeli-Palestinian recognition.

But that is some way off. Meanwhile, the Israelis descrve respect for enforcing the law in the toughest circumstances; another test looms in the case of the two Palestinian terrorists who the Defense Ministry now says were beaten to death by security troops after their cap-

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Hand-Sitting in an Election Year

We have grown glumly accustomed to the quadrennial paralysis which comes over American decision-making in the run-up to a presidential election. But rarely has that paralysis seemed so damaging as during these waiting months of 1984. It was apparent from the beginning that the economic formula on which Mr. Reagan got himself elected in 1979 — low taxes combined with high government spending combined with sustained growth and low inflation — flouted all the laws of logic and sound housekeeping, and could only be protracted by some feat of fiscal sleight-of-hand.

The device Mr. Reagan has used in avoid reneging on his election promises is to pile up a massive federal budget deficit financed by domestic bond sales and by foreign loans.

Yet still, with some American banks (the rashly extravagant lenders of the 1970s) poised on the precipice, with the international currency markets in turmoil and the world's stock markets all on the tumble, the White House sits on its hands - because the elections are only six months away and any drastic remedial action appears tantamount in an admission of failure. It is a depressing thought that so much should hinge on the American ballot box.

- The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR MAY 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Italy Stays Out of Crete Affair ROME - At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs I have been told there is no foundation for the statement that Austria-Hungary and Germany have invited Italy — the only member of the Triple Alliance which joined Russia, France and Great Britain in the protection of Cretecat's-paw for the benefit of other Powers. Any Power that should propose the annexation of Crete to Greece would have to face the resentment of the Turks, who are not disposed to renounce their nominal sovereignty. The international troops will leave Crete in July.

1934: Embassy Staff Attacked in Cuba HAVANA -- The attempt on the life of Jefferson Caffery, American ambassador to Cuba, was followed by further attempts [on May 28] to terrorize attaches of the Embassy. Four men halted an automobile belonging to a secretary at the embassy, and after smashing the windto take part with them in proposing a solution of the Cretan question favorable to the ideals of the Hellenes. Italy is not disposed to be a slugs was poured into the Embassy entrance [on May 27]. Secretary of Education Manch said the incident "proves the necessity of abolishing the Platt amendment." He said the Communists and the Machado party were fostering the trouble to bring U.S. intervention.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

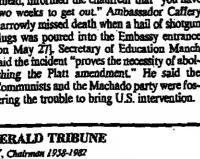
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cal gain, the ratcheting up of appro-priations for arms and men, the search for new collaborators who might skew the unstable balance of power in one's favor — all this neightened opponents' fear of each

Dynamics of Escalation: The Steepening Slope

S TONINGTON, Connecticut — Three score and 10 years ago, World War 1 shattered a self-confident civilization at the summit of its achievement. Now we are looking at tions were justified by national intera world again divided in half and, ests; "theirs" were not.

onder the guise of arming to preserve peace, preparing for another incom-prehensible catastrophe. We find the same calculations, the diplomatic mancuver. same misperceptions, the fears and

of Aug. 14, 1914, sent German troops precipitating devastation that no one cess. It was the dynamics of this prohad imagined. What are the similarities between now and then? There were two alliances, each with its clientele of smaller states, each sponsoring movements

of liberation or suppression, each fearful of seeing the other gain a new foothold anywhere in the world. Power seemed to breed wild mis-The sea in 1914 was what the sea.

and space together are for us. To control what moved on it from one country to another was to control nations' lives. There was no limit to the technology lavished on navies.

Germany, the "encircled" land power, built its navy on the theory that it would force England, the world's "policeman," to share its place in the sun. This supposed "bar-gaining chip" spurred the British to develop a superweapon, the battle-ship Dreadgought, which in turn forced the Germans to build better battle cruisers of their own, Technology gave birth to military-industrial complexes, and foreign policy became increasingly hostage to domes-

The British navel chief, Admiral John Fisher, talked of "Copenhagen- should be a further, compelling rea-ing" the German fleet in its berths son for reaching a quick agreement before it could challenge the British - a simple first-strike idea. Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz detected a "danger zone of inferiority" - "window of vulnerability," if you prefer — that the intensified German naval building program would close. The British admiralty knowingly overstated its estimate of German forces to Parliament in order to justify further

appropriations. This process of escalation applied ominously to the growing weight of land armies. In response to the Ger-mans' declared "world policy," the British conceived the counterpolicy of "containment" and began planning a British Expeditionary Force. America speaks today of a Rapid Deployment Force.

Some thought that the great powers' new military potential would act as a deterrent. "I hope that peace may be maintained," said Edward VII during the Balkan crisis of 1908-09, "but only because Europe is afraid

The use of military bluff for politiother and deepened indulgence for By Anthony Chapin

Pressure built to the point where any compromise was construed as a battle lost. There was no room left for Those who made the decisions

reactions that finally on the morning could not have foreseen what togethof Aug. 14, 1914, sent German troops or they were doing. Their fascination flooding across a neutral border on a pre-emprive strike against France, and countermove obscured the process, its self-propagation, that caused the war. We are caught on the same deadly treadmill. This psychological mechanism of

An exceptional leader, sure of his

the ambinious of allies. The "we-they" mentality took over. "Our" ac-a sense of caution, an instinctive flight to security, drove even reasonable people to fall back on the one sure material guarantee that they

knew: force. Somewhere in the sequence of steps that each government took to guarantee its national security steps that seemed thoroughly justi-fied at the time — a watershed was crossed. The slope steepened, the pace quickened and then it was too late. Procedure took over.

The obsession with security guar-anteed disaster. Governments had no policy for the purpose of reducing the

own judgment, in control of his subordinates and commanding the ability to respond if fired upon, could

have said this: "No. The danger that our oppo-nents will attack first is a lesser danger than the danger of war itself. I will accept the calculated risk of a military disadvantage and will not take the next step toward war." There was no such leader.

Clearly, at some point in the preparation for war, the process becomes irrevocable. No one can tell when, We only know that continual escalation will end in catastrophe unless that process is reversed.

The writer is an architect and translator. He contributed this comment to

scalation must be recognized and Good Reason for a Chemical-Arms Pact

R OME — The Soviet Union re-cently tested a missile warhead that is specially designed to spread chemical agents over a large area

upon re-entry into the atmosphere. It is strange that such a piece of infor-mation, revealed a few weeks ago by "Aviation Week and Space Technology" and subsequently confirmed by several sources, has made little impression. Such a weapon could be used in a missile-vectored chemical attack on the United States, or, more probably, on Western Europe.

Meanwhile, some defense analysts are saying that the United States has adapted cruise missiles for the same purpose. The use of chemical weapons, traditionally restricted to the battlefield, might then be extended to cities and entire populations. This should be a further, compelling rea-

on a chemical weapons ban. The United States has submitted to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva a draft treaty on these matters. The Russians immediately rejected it. The conference adjourned once again, without any result. The issue quickly faded from view.

The draft treaty submitted by Vice President George Bush addresses all the major issues and rightly focuses on verification matters. But the Russians are exceptionally touchy on this issue. They do not want foreign inspectors in Soviet factories. They have made some movement, however, in the right direction. Reportedly the Russians are ready to accept some sort of on-site visits by foreign inspectors to verify the destruction of chemical weapons stocks. These reports, if true, would represent a gi-gantic step by the Russians.

But the destruction of existing stocks is only one problem, and not the main one. The real obstacle is the inspection of production facilities. If we cannot go and see what the Russians are doing, the Americans say, we cannot trust them to comply with the treaty. They have violated too many agreements, particularly through the use of chemicals and my-cotoxins against rebels and civilians in Afghanistan and Eastern Asia. By Enrico Jacchia

The draft treaty presented by Mr. Bush contains a set of very compelling rules on the right of inspection. It would provide for inspections to be carried out by an international team with as little as 24 hours' notice. And it would create a consultative committee, to oversee the controls, that could act by majority vote, a chal-lenge to national sovereignty that has not been fully accepted even by the nations of the European Community.

The provisions on verification in the U.S. draft broadly follow the pat-terns of those adopted by the European Community for the control of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. But the ECs 10 members are allied nations with a goal, at least on paper, of a United Europe. Quite differently from the way the Russians regard

do not consider it to be intrusive. The manager of a West German company that had enough plutonium in its stock to make several atom bombs (it was being used for fuel elements), insisted to this writer, then director of the European Atomic En-ergy Community's nuclear control di-vision, that Euratom inspectors be installed permanently in his plant. The request gives an idea of the cooperative atmosphere among the West European partners.

No one can seriously expect the Russians, in the prevailing atmo-sphere of East-West confrontation, to be so cooperative. But chemical weapons know-how is spreading rapidly through the world. Why not accept that the United States and the Soviet Union have a virtual duopoly on the most sophisticated of these weapons and act effectively to pre-

vent others from acquiring them? International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Libya and U.S. Blacks Regarding the report "FBI Investi-gating Reports That Libya Illegally Aided Black U.S. Activists" (May 10):

inspection, the Western Europeans

I have little doubt that Libya has provided financial grants to selected black organizations, but this report detailed few if any facts supporting the contention. Were the purported donations made to the Black Caucus, the now defunct Black Panthers or the Rev. Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH? From the report, we obtain only the sick feeling one derives from

an overdose of sensationalism. The omission of facts, however, was not the greatest fault of this report. The thrust dealt with Libvan hit squads and reports of a possible Libvan-inspired assassination plot against the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. The report makes no direct association between the assassination plots and the contributions to black activist organizations, but there is

association by inference. Certainly no black organization

prominent enough to influence international relations would endorse such blatant acts of terrorism. MAJOR CURTIS E. SPENCER. Torrejon Air Base, Spain.

Sour Note on Big Bands

John Wilson's nostalgic feature on the Gien Island Casino and the Big Band era ("Glenn Miller Band Still in the Mood May 17) brings back bright delectable memories of a musical Cameiot. When knighthood was in flower and there was still music in the land. When the moon rose out of Long Island Sound and the ballroom doors were open wide on a warm night And Glean Miller's saxes on Lamplighter's Screnade" -- could

there be greater enjoyment?
The only sour note: anthor George Simon's quote, That made him [Gienn Miller] the Michael Jacksonof his day." Michael Jackson! That's like saying, "That made Christ the Oral Roberts of his day."

JOHNNY BALLARD.

first of two unicles contributed to the Los Angeles Times.

200

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ove were hospitalized

strike while your supporters work to help you achieve your goal. The world needs you."

Soviet ambassador in Washington @

without attracting attention.

Codes and Ciphers: How Public Wants To Remain Private

By Amiel Kornel

PARIS — Kings, generals and criminals have long favored the use of secret codes and ciphers to communicate the details of their sundry intrigues. By making or breaking such codes, cryptographers have accom-modated or frustrated many an ambitious plan.

Now cryptographers are being called to a new task, and the public at large is their client. "No longer do statesmen or the military have a monopoly, or even the most pressing need for cryptography," said Gus Simmons, manager of the mathematics department at the U.S. government's Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

As electronic information networks spread worldwide into homes and businesses, users of these new communications technologies are becoming increasingly vulnerable to the intrusions of electronic eavesdroppers and thieves. "This is one of the most pressing problems of our time," Mr.

But while the information age draws closer, little is being done to assure the security and secrecy of the electronic communications, which

"Except in very sensitive communications, I must say that the problem of security has been neglected," said Norbert Cot, professor of computer sciences at the Sorbonne University in Paris.

Last year the public's attention was drawn to the need for protecting computer-stored data after young hobbyists electronically broke into several U.S. computers. But the need for security does not stop at the computer port. Much stored information will eventually be transmitted

Satellites, cables and the air waves are the principal carriers of modern communications. Television and data are broadcast via satellite or microwave and distributed terrestrially by metal wires or glass fibers. Telematics applications link up computers in homes and businesses through public telephone networks. Enormous amounts of money and information are being exchanged electronically. Despite the rapid development and proliferation of these new com

nications technologies, the need for security is often disregarded. "At the moment, most companies try to avoid it," said Oswald Ganley, an executive director of the Information Resources Policy program at Harvard University. "Large banks encrypt as little as they can," he

This neglect is rarely due to a lack of technical solutions. "This is not a question of encryption technologies not being available," Mr. Ganley

"There are some demanding technical questions remaining," said Mr. Simmons, "But the technology at this time is ahead of the needs."

The stuff of modern communications, digital bits of data or electro-



Braving the New World of Motherless, Teleparental Homes

The real social advance presented by the new technology will enable women to get out into the outside world while allowing them -- because of the miracle of telecommunications -- to reach back into it to keep touch with their children and maybe even to bake the bread.'

illustrated, in any survey on telecommunications and the

The illustration is inevitably a cartoon, for what lies ahead is thought to be jolly. It shows a high-tech professional scated at a desk equipped with a computer, linked to a Satellite, a fast printer and a smart telephone. In the background there are curtains, flowers and other accoutrements of that place called home. One can almost smell the bread

Mark MAC Land

BR OF CALL

Section 17.4 . What is wrong with this picture? Two assumptions. One, that the bberated worker is a man; the other is that anybody, of either sex, will be happy to stay at home all day, isolated from colleagues, lunch companions, gossip, random infor-

The future is not going to be like that at all. What lies ahead is not the paperiess office but the motherless home, the new world not of the telecommuter but the teleparent.

By Brenda Maddox

three (one out of two in summer climes) and a mass investment in equipment which coops husband and wife together
ought to be stopped. It goes under the name of the Home
Work Station or the Electronic Cottage and usually appears,
illustrated, in any survey on telecommunications and the get out of the bome.

> The real social advance presented by the new technology will enable women to get out into the outside world while allowing them — because of the miracle of telecommunications - to reach back into it to keep touch with their children and maybe even to bake the bread.

A few pioneers already are using teleparenting technol-

The wife of a cellular-radio executive in Virginia has her own car equipped with the latest of this form of mobile telephone, which can be reached, wherever it is, by a call dialed anywhere in the international telephone network. When she wants to know where her children are, she bleeps their radio pagers (why should doctors bave all the best technology?) and they go to the nearest telephone and tell

No more fights about who did not say they would be late home to supper. Each, armed again with a bleeper, can ring the machine from any distance, take the messages off and

There is nothing futuristic about this device. Answer Call, a London supplier of answering machines, said that a few years ago almost all of its sales went to business users. Now, about a third of its monthly sales of 3,000 units go to the domestic market, and the proportion is rising. Some families even use them to preserve peace at mealtimes.

As it is a well-known fact that as soon as a family sits down to eat, the phone rings for one of the children, these well-equipped families religiously turn on the answering machine for the duration of the meal.

The working housewife, of course, awaits the arrival of the robotic housekeeper, which will move from room to room

Is the World Running Out of Space in Space? WASHINGTON - Since 1962, when the tiny ex-

The Satellite Game:

perimental Telstar satellite inaugurated the era of global satellite communications, the United States has never lost its lead as the dominant player in the satellite game. But an awareness is growing in Washington that the United States is losing its grip on the world's satellite communication business.

Next month in Geneva, hundreds of technical experts from around the globe will gather to prepare the agenda for next year's World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) on communications satellites. The preparatory meeting, and the formal conference to follow, have become a matter of concern in Washington. Some administration, congressional and in-dustry officials fear that developing countries will use the forthcoming space conference to seek to impose a new international regulatory regime that could possi-bly inhibit the United States' freedom to make use of the geostationary satellite orbit.

At first glance, it seems almost absurd that the unbounded reaches of outer space could become the subject of a parking dispute. But all space is not equal. The particular orbit for the locating of communications satellites is in a narrow are of space that is perpendicular to the earth's equator at an altitude of 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers). Satellites can be launched to hover in this orbit and be used to relay pictures, voices and computer information between transmitting and receiving dishes on earth.

In the current process for dividing the use of the orbit among countries - a process the Americans would like to preserve - the international "coordination" of satellites is presided over by the International Frequency Registration Board, a unit of the Geneva-based International Telecommunications Union. Called "more a blind headwaiter than a traffic cop" by Brenda Maddox of The Economist of London, the board accepts advance notifications that countries intend to make use of orbit slots, and notifications when the slots are actually used. But in the event of a conflict, the board cannot issue edicts or award satel-lite parking spaces. Countries must sort it out

The ITU can be dangerous, in the view of some Americans, because like the United Nations the voting majority is composed of developing nations. And the developing nations have a good debating point: When they are ready to put up a satellite, bow do they know there will be some place for it to park?

Until now, claims to the orbit by developing countries have been largely theoretical. Only a handful of states have possessed the financial resources and technical ability to put satellites into the satellite orbit. But the once-exclusive satellite club is under pressure to admit more members. Two developing countries, China and India, already possess experimental versions of the rockets required to put satellites into the geostationary orbits. In the next few years, as they refine their techniques, they will offer their capability to other developing countries.

For strictly commercial reasons, the United States, the European Ariane space organization, the Japanese and even the Soviet Union are seeking a share of the commercial business in satellite manufacturing and launching. While the 100 or so satellites now in space are almost all owned by the rich countries, the prospect for the next decade is for increasing numbers of satellites to be launched by or for developing nations. Indonesia and India already own satellites. Over the course of time, many more are likely to own them. The question becomes: Will there be enough room for all

of them to park? To the notion that the orbit is becoming overcrowded, and that resources will not be available in the future to satisfy the needs of developing nations, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission replies

On a technical level, the Americans seem confident that technical improvements to satellites will assure access to the orbit for the indefinite future. While the typical satellite in use today can provide two dozen television channels or about 30,000 telephone circuits, on the drawing boards are designs for future satellites that could triple or quadruple this capacity. Eventually, the Americans believe, the answer to satellite congestion is to build better satellites.

But the great fear in Washington is that the WARC will not deal with the problem on a technical level, but instead will choose to attack the problem on a political basis. The WARC is sponsored by the ITU, an affiliated agency of the UN. A one-nation one-vote forum, the ITU has given some beartburn to developed countries in recent years, as developing countries have claimed rights to more of the radio spectrum and satellite orbit.

Seen from the viewpoint of the developing countries, the issues are not only technical and political, but also economic. While it may be true that new kinds of satellites could be so efficient as to eliminate the congestion in the geostationary orbit, such new satelbites are likely to be extremely expensive and to be of little value to small, poor countries that are seeking to implement only basic systems for which high levels of technical sophistication may be too complicated and

But U.S. satellite operators are highly skeptical of such assertions. They point out that the only real
(Continued on Page 10)

Video Brings A New Style To Meetings

By John F. Budd Jr. FARMINGTON, Connecticut — Business is get-

ing bonked on video. The television screen and the 17 \$100-million comnunications satellites now orbiting in fixed positions 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) above the equator, pose powerful influences on business communication, which consumes billions of dollars, pounds, francs and

Deutsche marks each year. Wired together, the two technologies promise to make video-conferencing, the electronic meeting, the

routine by 1990. The numbers are impressive. Video-conferencing's share of the nearly \$900-million teleconferencing man

ket in the United States alone is projected at \$360 Intelsat, the 106-nation commercial communications-satellite system, predicts the demand for international satellite circuits will rise 85 percent over the

next four years. Granted, this is primarily focused on mundane telephonic traffic, but the video-meeting capability will be an important byproduct as the sharply rising cost of international travel built into corporate confer-

ences makes time-saving and cost-cutting techniques a (Continued on Next Page)

John F. Budd Jr., vice president, external relations, for Emhart Corp., has been experimenting and innovat-ing with video since 1979. He is the author of "Corporate Video in Focus."



TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Use of Video Brings a New Style to Conferences

priority. Video-conferencing is costly - from \$10,000 to \$40,000 an hour of transmission time from New York to London. Technology don for \$2,900 (AT&T's "picture-

Even this will be topped by the Intercontinental Hotel-Intermet system (New York and London). which is expected to offer in June a 70-percent reduction in video transmission costs. This would

any bookkeeping system, the savings are still impressive.

AT&T estimates that its long lines personnel saved \$924,000 in bring the tab for one hour of two- travel costs in a year by using its

these time-honored techniques.

Parents, eager for all the aids they

when their toddlers are wandering

out of doors or into the wrong room. Coming soon is the electronic bracelet, which emits a signal to

let the base station know how far

alternative to probation but that is

no reason why it, like so many

other industrial inventions, will not

Braving the New World Of Teleparental Homes

(Continued From Previous Page)
absorbing dust. Before that treasure arrives however she will come sure arrives, however, she will come to rely on the home communications center. It will not only handle the telephone calls but switch the lights on and off, turn on the central heating and the oven, thus performing many of the most important functions of a mother, with added advantages: it does not be-come alcoholic or agoraphobic from being shat in all day and it does not sulk when you forget its

Teleparenting may sound cold and calculating but it is nothing can get, are snapping to electronic alarm systems intended to protect the elderly and using them to detect new. Parents begin it the day when, taking Dr. Benjamin Spock's advice to put the baby in a separate bedroom, they buy a little listening device so that when the baby is not crying they can run into its room to the wearer is from home. True, it is being developed for the police as an

In time, they turn to parenting by telephone. First comes the day when they realize that leaving a telephone number with the child in the evening is cheaper than a baby-sitter. Then, there is the later stage, when the parent is left at home and the child is out. Many parents have relied on the telephone-plus taxi, damn the expense, as a solution when confronted with the post-midnight telephone call from a 14.

None of this is to say that new communications technology will not reduce communing. It will free when confronted with the post-midnight telephone call from a 14.

The provided appropriate of the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is that a realizable of health and the confidence is the confidence in the confidence in the confidence is the confidence in the confide year-old announcing,"I can't get a evidence is that a majority of both

ride home from the party so is it all right if I stay all night?"

The fact is that until now, teleparenting, like the working mother, has been invisible. The New York
Telephone Company some years

evidence is that a majority of both sexes prefers to exit through the front door to perform what the world calls work and to preserve home (the place where the answering machine is) as the haven to come back to at the end of the day.

Spacenet

AT @

In easence, a compressed signal bryonic in-house system initially permits the transmission of more covering two facilities 10 miles television signals per satellite than apart saved about 6,000 hours of New York to London. Technology is having an impact on such costs, much the same as it reduced handheld calculator costs from \$50 to \$9. Technology in the form of compressed digital signals, is offering a one-hour rate for video-conference with needed for 54 "analog" signals are saved about 6,000 hours of travel time in a year; Atlantic Richment in a year; Atlant ing between New York and Lon-

ings, inasmuch as communication strike gave strategic impetus to the satellites have limited transmitting concept of video-conferencing the instant meeting, courtesy of sat-ellite middlemen without depen-But one need not seek justifica- ellite middlemen without der tion in such arcane analysis. Under dence on erratic air schedules.

It forced companies to explore alternate means of meeting ft saved, for example, Celanese executives that year 97 business trips in the first five months, roughly representing \$28,000 savings in air fares

Emhart held an hour-long financial analyst presentation, simultaneously in New York and London via a fixed facility linkup, via satellite. It represented a 34-percent, or \$15,000, savings over the conventional two meetings in each city to cover the same ground.

In the United Kingdon and Enrope, where emphasis is on cable television's development, the inter-Research revealed that it was latchest in creating new industry and key children returning home from school telephoning their mothers at fighting unemployment will, inevitably, focus on what business vidwork to find out what was for supco-confer-encing can generate. ft is, per. And all working mothers know after all, a practical catalyst to business development as much as it that you can tell a bedtime story over the telephone. Sharp demands like "Have you done your home-work?" and "Have you fed the cat?" draw less counter-argument. is a technological advance.

While even in the United States the early exphoria has gone, all New technology will only refine governments are staying the course for example, Britain is expected to spend \$3 billion over the next decade to develop cable television; West Germany, \$550 million, and the other Western powers are expected to follow Britain and West Germany's lead afbeit more

Video-conferencing has its own identity problem. Teleconferencing is a generic term. It can mean and it most often does - simply a two-way audio network. This has been around for decades. Or it can mean a linkup involving one-way



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real wave of future business communication -- means "two-way, interactive video." You see them as they see you - and you can talk to one another without impediments. In trade jargon, this is called "fullmotion video-conferencing.

Private built-in networks with this capability can cost upward of \$750,000, while "ad hoc" one-time bookups via a host of suppliers and video contractors can range in cost from \$2,000 for limited linkups to \$400,000 for large-scale multicity

Not deterred, innovative U.S. companies are pursuing it. Hew-lett-Packard is building a \$1-milion, 50-site network that the company estimates will pay for itself in one year. Among the hotel chains, Holiday Inn is the most aggressive, spending \$10 million to equip and the together 33 of its 1,700 hotels into its own video-conferencing chain (Marriott, Sheraton, Hyatt and Intercontinental have followed

suit on a less grand scale.).
The current history of video-conferencine reflects many of the paradoxes of the technology's advance. The piceeering company set up to transmit corporate information this way — Satellite Business Systems - has been a financial disappointment, contradicting every economic study about the future of

The plans for launching 200 additional communications satellites ditional communications satellites over the next 10 years — 36 in the next three years — runs in face of a made some corporate chieftains next three years — runs in face of a current "transponder glut." According to a Federal Communications Commission study late last the reports are positive. AETNA, which in its initial two-city linkup.

(Continued From Previous Page)
way video between the two cities to own teleconferencing rooms; Actwell under \$2,000.

a Life Insurance said that its embryonic in-house system initially

In easence, a compressed signal bryonic in-house system initially

True video-conferencing — the it into broadcast frequency, amplifies it and transmits it.)

Present video-conference applications range from the U.S. Information Agency's five-satellite net-work called Europet, part of a planned worldwide system called Omninet, to the U.S. Catholic Conference's \$8-million network covering 180 dioceses. In 1982, Johnson & Johnson went public during the Tylenol scare via a 30-city live by satellite news conference.

Further evidence of the flexible use of video-conferencing was demonstrated when Sacramento, cials invested \$2,600 in a one-time, one-way video-conference to en-able two elderly female witnesses in a Maryland murder to view a lineup of suspects. Another example is a live two way interview by reporters for Emhart's worldwide newspaper on youth activities, bringing together U.S and British officials in youth groups in an hour-long interview for \$650 that would otherwise have cost \$5,000.

Although it has the potential to save millions of dollars, some business executives are understandably uncomfortable with the "tube." Off-camera remarks have been heard. One executive mistakenly put on his wife's obviously feminine glasses; others have found voice-activated cameras swinging to shots of waving arms and cough-

ty on communications satellites ran 10,000 employees through sat subsidiary, believes that video gained on corporate travel.

was being used, and 143 of 312 1,400 meetings feels that the meeting transponders were idle, ings were better disciplined, with meetings rather than less. He just waiting for video to take it out adjournment as there is.

more concise agendas and were more tightly organized than facemore echelons of managers, electo-face meetings.

At Emhart, in the five years of other, will stimulate interest in furharnessing video we've found that ther meetings on a face-to-face ba-the participants forget the technol-

Corporate junketeers may feel their golf and tenms outings threat-ened, but, those who pay the bill ogy after the first five minutes and the meeting flows as well as any inperson get-together. Richard Bodman, president of the shareholders — will reap a sub-liminal reward beyond the savings Satellite Television Corp., a Com-

thinks the broader involvement of of the regional closet and expose it more echelons of managers, elec-tronically introducing them to each other, will stimulate interest in fur-videocast a two-hour annual meeting will take a hard look at the regular dry, dull formats consisting largely of parliamentary procedure

and proxy report readings.
So, video may transform these annual rituals from sleep-inducing corporate sermons to more lively

AT&T Breakup Brings Rapid Stock Price Shifts

By Merrill Brown

NEW YORK -The picture for stocks in the rapidly changing U.S. telecommunications market has been turned upside down by the breakup of American Telephone & No longer is AT&T considered

investors; and, in large part, it has been replaced by the new darlings of the investment world — the seven regional telephone companies spawned by the dismantling of the AT&T telephone monopoly.

But in addition to creating new

investment vehicles, the breakup of its market position in long dis-also has led to the growth and de-velopment of a host of manufacture, with its telecommunications prod-ments. The differences between long run, while Steven Chrust, who ing and service concerns that build. telecommunications switching de-vices, telephones and other prod-ucts and offer long distance through a voice communications market poised for frenetic competi-

Another factor further complicating the evolving investment pic-ture in the United States is the continuing fallout stemming from the Federal Communications Comsion's ongoing effort to resolve the issue of access charges—the charges long distance carriers pay to link their microwave services to

Among most Wall Street securities analysts there is little shortterm enthusiasm for the prospects for AT&T stock. "We're recommending sale of AT&T stock, and use of the money to purchase GTE, Continental Telecom or the region al companies," said Edward M. Greenberg, an analyst at Sanford. C. Bernstein & Co. "It is fairly valued and there is a lot of risk to

Most AT&T watchers say it is unlikely that the company will earn the \$2.02 a share AT&T predicted it might carn last fall when issuing an investment prospectus after the breakup. Some analysts, like James an investment prospectus after the breakup. Some analysts, like James viewed as particularly bright, GTE through its Sprint long-distance service is third behind AT&T and

nics. Bernstein's Mr. Greenberg, tals of the telephone business," Mr. while Mr. McCabe thinks U.S. turing and in its electrical products West and Pacific Telesis are the top business and is developing a series

Although major U.S. brokerage that he expects GTE to earn about houses are actively judging the regional phone companies, it is difficult to evaluate their investment \$6.10 a share in 1985. prospects since they have issued results for just one quarter. Never-

the companies are not dramatic,"

Of the nation's other telephone companies, the prospects for those in a variety of fields like GTE

for instance, favors U.S. West, Greenberg said. "It is experience-Nynex, and Southwestern Bell, ing a cyclical recovery in manufac-while Mr. McCabe thinks U.S. turing and in its electrical products of new products." The analyst said that he expects GTE to earn about

> \$6.10 a share in 1985. Stock in MCL once a Wall Street

follows long distance and telephone equipment companies for Sanford C. Bernstein, is recomending MCI "very aggressively," pre-dicting that the stock will be trad-ing in the "mid-teens" next year,

Meanwhile, the market in telephone equipment, like switch-boards and central office switching gear, is rapidly changing as the for-mer AT&T local companies move from their historic dependence on ities, think that figure could fall as low as \$1.20 a share particularly in light of the company's first-quarter profit total of \$227 million, which amounts to 20 cents a share.

'On the other hand, it is possible.

'On the other hand, it is possible.

'On the other hand, it is possible.

'Of the other hand, it is possible.

'GTE is in a position to take growing companies like Northern Telecom Ltd., the Canadian conwing with stock on the New York cern with stock on the New York Stock Exchange, to L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish company, traded on the NASDAQ market.

Frederick Ziegel, a Salomon Brothers analyst, said that he likes the prospects for several of those apames, like Ericsson, because of its strength in non-U.S. markets and calls the company the "clear leader technologically" in cellular mobile telephones, the new widely discussed mobile phone system just Since spinning off its 22 local thetess, analysts say each of the favorite, has dropped back sharply become companies into seven regionals has performed well from a high last year of \$28.25 a gional companies on Jan. 1, AT&T and an including to the new environment share in over-the-counter trading the United States. Mr. Ziegel's that he expects Ericsson earnings they split from their former parent. So a share. At current prices, Mr. rise about 20 percent this year. beginning to be mass marketed in the United States. Mr. Ziegel said . that he expects Ericsson earnings to

Satellites Link Up Remote Canadian Areas

By Fred Langan

TORONTO - When the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. puts on the national news at 10 o'clock at night, it is instantly transmitted to Inuvik in the Arctic Ocean about 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers) to the northwest, or to St. John's, Newfoundland, 1,000 miles to the east. Because Canada is so big the second largest country in the world after the Soviet Union telecommunications is vital to the country. As the railroads tied Can-ada together in the 19th century, telecommunications does so today. As satellite "footprints" cover every square inch of Canada for both television and radio signals, the national television network, broadcasting off the Anik satellites, can reach Canadians in the remotest locations in the country with both English and French channels.

sports events off Canadian and U.S. satellites and attract customers with games they cannot see at home. The federal government has tried to ban that practice, but, in the last year, it has given up. Apartment owners also are putting up dishes, offering free television service to tenants.

Remote communities are using stellito-receiving dishes to bring in U.S. programming and pay TV, for which they do not pay. Ottawa has been fighting a losing battle there

The interest in satellites has built up a substantial industry in the country, from small manufacturers builds the Canadian domestic sat- Tel Canadians also have acquired a ellites and supplies parts for satel- cost of Can.\$1.5 million.

love for the satellite. Tavern owners tites for the U.S. National Acro-across the country have bought sat-ellites dishes so they can pull in Spar also built the arm used on the

Canada has five domestic satcl-

lites to serve the country's needs, from telephones and television to high speed transmission of com-puter data. The satellites are called Anik after an Eskimo word meanlargest satellite systems in the world and we are a technical lead-er," said Michael Bryan of Telesat Canada. Telesat is half-owned by the federal government, halfowned by telephone and telecommunications companies.

Telesat has sold its technology ncations Agency at a



The Canadian telephone system is as modern as any in the world. phone system is as sophisticated as it is in the United States, Canadian companies such as Northern Telecom and Mitel sell advanced switching and other telephone equipment in the American mar-

The telephone system handles more than voice calls. There is also a national data network serving even the most remote communities and allowing them to tap into data banks and other computer services. Canadian technology developed by Northern Telecom puts Canada in a clear lead when it comes to switching data, which is becoming a bigger user than voice of the basic telephone system," said Desmond Smith, a Toronto communications

Still used as backup to the domestic satellites are 139 Microwave stations sprinkled across the comtry from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, British Columbia, a distance of 3,350 miles. The system was built in the 1950s and, at the time, was the largest of its kind in the world.

The bulk of international calls made in Canada are to the United States and are over the same land, microwave and satellite lines used in both countries.

Transborder Data Flow is a big buzz word in the Department of Communications in Onawa. The nationalists in that department see it as an evil thing, losing a bit of control over Canada's sovereignty. They worry about foreigness, that is Americans, being able to probe into the data banks and files of

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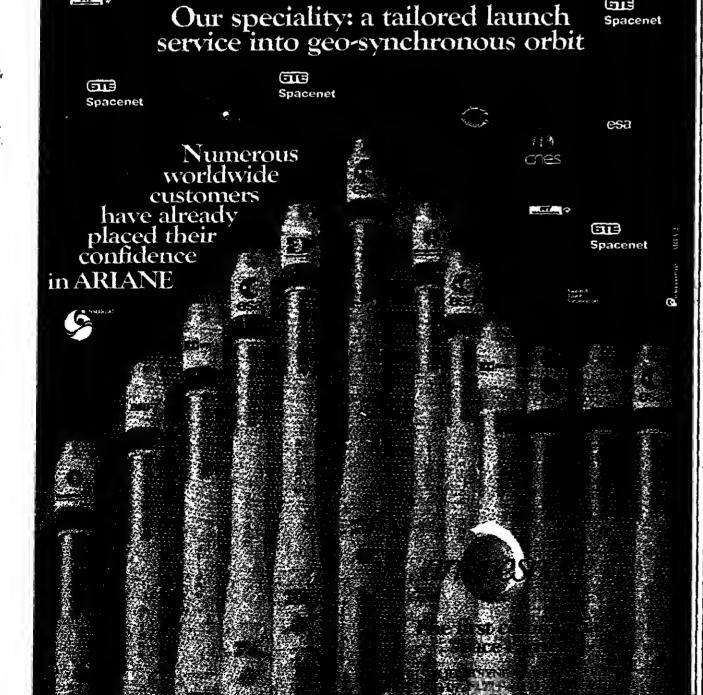
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1984

Beepers Go Beyond Their Paging Role

By Larry Kahaner

WASHINGTON - Pagers have businesses using their own trawas pulled off the golf course by a "beep-beep-beep" coming from his pocket. In fact, those in the industry are beginning to replace the name pocket beeper with the more futuristic sounding personal infor-mation device, because the latest units do more than just beep; they actually print out short messages. One day, they may even be able to receive messages anywhere in the

call your office — are still the bulk of the business, but they are being replaced by units that display a short message using words and numbers. They can "beep" to tell you that a message has been received or silently store it until you are ready to read. Still others remain quiet, coming to life with stored messages only at predeter-

mined times convenient for you. Some paging systems allow the same message to be broadcast to any number of selected users. Others can automatically send the latest quotes of selected stocks and even tell you if it hit a oew high or low. Messages may be read as they come in or tagged by the caller with a priority alert for immediate re-

The choices are almost limitless. and some of the latest models are only slightly larger than a felt-tipped marking pen.

One of the most advanced pagers is the Motorola OPTRX. It can store a single message of up to 80 thowever, because many coun-characters and spaces in length. Up tries have not established wide-area to four messages totaling 160 char-paging services, the far-reaching acters can be stored indefinitely.

Costs range from \$70 for beeponly pagers to more than \$400 for and Asia," said David Post, chair-the most sophisticated models. Serman of PageAmerica. "It's used by vice runs about \$20 a month, plus a everyone and goes almost everysmall charge, usually 20 cents or so, where.

paging industry has been modest, telex operators will connect their maioly because pagers only telex octworks to RCCs, FM or TV beeped. Also, the industry did not stations for transmission. That know how to sell to the mass mar- would allow someone to receive a

telex message over his pocket pager. In 1970, there were only 50,000 instead of an office-bound telex machine. The main hurdle is not ket. That is all changing. 1981, however, the market logged technical but bureaucratic and it almost 1,75 million pagers and an- depends upon whether European oual growth now is put at about 25 and Asian telephone authorities percent and rising. By 1990, there will go for such a system. "We've may be 7 million pagers in use, with seen some interest in pocket telex, revenues exceeding \$2 billion, said but movement is slow," Mr. Post Telocator Network of America, a said. Washington group representing the

come a long way since that autumn mitters. Starting soon, any FM day in 1950 when the first doctor broadcast station will be allowed to broadcast station will be allowed to transmit paging signals on the "subcarrier" — a side channel often left fallow but sometimes used for sending background music services such as "Musak."

In a similar deregulatory move, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission may unshackle TV broadcasters allowing them to use their subcarriers for paging. Right now, the main use of TV subcarriers is for sending telexes or bottom-of-the-screen text "crawls" for deaf viewers.

Most paging services have a 40-to 75-mile range because they use one powerful transmitter. However, national and even international paging systems are on the horizon and will use ingenious methods for

extending their range.

One common method of widearea paging is by networking several Radio Commoo Carriers (RCCs), companies that supply paging services, together. An incoming call is transmitted to the pager owner's home city and automatically sent to RCCs in other cities just in case he happens to be out of town. The connections are usually made by long-distance tele-phone lines and are being extended ternationally

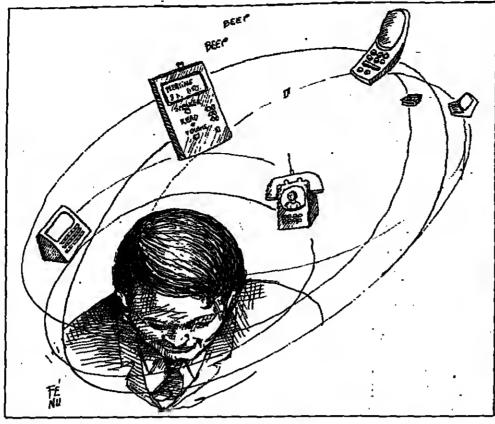
PageAmerica Group Inc. of New York was the first to offer paging services between New York and London. Ultimately, the firm hopes to extend service to 50 other

telex network may be used. "Telex is a way of life in most of Europe

Uotil recently, the growth of the several years, European and Asian

By the year's end, PageAmerica paging industry.

and RCA Choocen noise to common so lulish the first pocket telex system and RCA Globcom hope to estab-



between the United States and

In the United States, the FCC has given the green light for three nationwide paging systems that could be prototypes for interna-tional paging without using telex.

In one proposed system, the phone number corresponding to a pager is instantly recognized as one with national (or international) receiving capability. The incoming call is relayed to a satellite network with downlinks in any number of participating cities. The received signal then is transmitted over RCC's transmitters to all pagers. However, only the pager with the unique phone number called will

More than a dozen groups have applied for the three channels that the FCC has made available by a and receive messages from a main

of the coveted licenses is composed of MCI Communications Corp., Metromedia, Inc., Communications Industries, Inc., and American Express Co. Another group consists of Mobile Communications Corp. of America, Western Union Paging Systems and National Public Radio.

Licenses could be granted by year's end, and construction could in shortly thereafter. Because of technical limitations, national or international paging

Paging is also moving into the two-way arena. IBM, for example, is developing a network that will allow pager-like devices to send

lottery. A consortium vying for one computer to units in the field. The system, which resembles a cellular mobile radio network, is being established to allow IBM field-service personnel to order parts and check data with a large mainframe computer while at a remote site. Once the system is in place, it could be expanded to let consumers use their pagers to communicate among themselves. The prototype units are about the size of a thin -paperback book, have small dis-play screens and full, but miniature-sized, typewriter keyboards.

mission. Only digitally encoded need two-way capability. It may one day be cheaper to carry around pable of sending and receiving messages than it cost to send that first message to the doctor on the golf

EUTELSAT Is in Space Race With Eye on Quality, Price

By Michael Metcalfe

PARIS - EUTELSAT moved into the space race on June 16 last year with the launching of its first satellite aboard the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket. EU-TELSAT is Europe's answer to the spiraling increase in and demand for international telecommunica-

If the Arab countries are served by the ARABSAT system; if South America and Africa are planning their regional systems; if Intersput-nik serves the East European bloc nations; and if the United States and Canada have their common systems; then EUTELSAT was created to fill regional needs in Western Enrope

Formed in 1977 under the acgis of the European Posts and Telecommunications Conference by 17 European public telecommo tions administrations, EUTELSAT now has 23 members.

The competition for space and ternational telecommunications traffic is fierce. Aware of astronomical profits and the prospect of carving out a market in international communications via commercial satellites, other organizations are muscling in on the orbital space above the earth.

The satellite telecommunications market is estimated to run into the several billions of U.S. dollars m the coming years, with the market so far controlled by U.S. industries.

The biggest international satel-lite telecommunications organization, and EUTELSAT's primary competitor, is INTELSAT. Based in Washington, it has, through its U.S.-built satellites, created a monopoly for itself in the internationsatellite communications sector.

With headquarters in a skyscraper glass tower dominating the Paris quarter of Montparnasse, EUTEL-SAT, acting on behalf of Europe, is anxious to carve out its share of the satellite telecommunications mar-

Andrea Carnso, EUTELSAT's secretary-general, is the first to admit that several obstacles stood in the way of the establishment of the

organization.

It was not easy, for instance, to put together the European PTT administrations to make them agree that there was a need for satellite telecommunications in Europe." Mr. Carnso said.

The relatively limited dimensions of the continent, the availability of an already well-developed land-based network, the costs involved in the creation of operational telecommunication satellites and their related ground equip-ment — the so-called space and earth segments — all made the go-

But, Mr. Caraso added, there was another serious obstacle in the form of the economic coordination of the EUTELSAT system with INTELSAT, in accordance with an old provision of the INTELSAT agreement stating that separate in-ternational satellite systems should not compete with the INTELSAT system in such a way as to cause the

This provision, which was justified at the beginning of the satellite communication era and had been dictated by the need of helping and supporting the establishment of the main global system, nowadays has become obsolete and even absurd in many respects," Mr. Caruso

Mr. Caruso does not like the word "monopoly," using the argument that the satellite telecommunications business of today is much too large and expanding to warrent the word

... If the objective of the American and non-American sup-porters of the old provisions of the INTELSAT agreement, thus of the monopoly of INTELSAT, is that of obstructing the way to the space industry of other parts of the world and of Europe in particular, the only answer to such an absurd attitude is that the governing rule of the game today is and must remain that of the quality and the price of the product," the secretary-general

And EUTELSAT is intent on pursuing that aim. On Nov. 14, 1983, EUTELSAT and the European Space Agency signed an agree-ment geared to giving EUTELSAT greater flexibility in the operation of its space segment relating to the establishment and maintenance of the European Communications Satellite (ECS) series. This agreement, in particular, now makes it greater incentive for consolidation possible for EUTELSAT to oper- of planning and sharing of large: ate with a three-satellite configura-

pean Space Agency and Arianespace, reserving ARIANE flight 121 for the launch of the third unications satellite EUTEL-SAT 1-F3 with a launch date set between Aug. 1 and Sept. 30, 1985.

The first satellite. EUTELSAT 1-F1, which was launched last June, commenced operations on Oct. 12, 1983, and a second was set for May 1984.

At its last meeting in Paris in January this year, the EUTELSAT ECS Council was able to note the operational status of the first satelite and the establishment of the ground network.

Since the satellite entered commercial service last October, three of the 10 transponders available for full-time lease have been put into service by France, West Germany and Britain, and there have been several hundred hours of occasional use for experimental or operational analog or digital TV trans-

"In all, nine leases have already been signed covering five transpon-ders for international use and four transponders for domestic use [notably the Federal Republic of Germanyl," EUTELSAT reports.

The system makes extensive use of cable television networks, with one of the regular TV transmissions. broadcasting five hours of programs a day to cable TV networks in France, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway and Finland - all EUTELSAT members.

EUTELSAT lists as four of its prime objectives the channeling ofa significant portion of intra-Euro pean public telephone traffic; the transmission of TV programs with in the Eurovision framework; the provision of multiservice transmismumity, and the provision of spacesegment capacity on a leased basis for various applications, including

"A major challenge for the future years will . . . be that of instituplatforms, in the next decade perhaps, we will see in Europe an even on if required.

In randon with this, an agree- TELSAT," Mr. Caruso said.

A Major **Financier** in France



CAISSE NATIONALE DES **TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS**

Finances French Telecommunications

The Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, CNT is a national agency of the Republic of

The purpose of the CNT is to make available to the budget of the PTT funds needed to pursue further investments in telecommunications.

The CNT both issues loans and invests in companies whose exclusive purpose is financing of Telecommunications.

The CNT is currently active in the major domestic and international financial markets for public bond issues and syndicated and non-syndicated bank loans. Throughout the year, the CNT issued commercial paper on the United States market.

The CNT has played an essential role in the investments of the Telecommunications branch of the French P.T.T. since 1974.

> 20 Ave. Rapp, **75341 PARIS Cedex 07** (1) 705 94 39

Economic Potential of DBS Getting a Close Second Look

LONDON - All over the world, countries like Egypt are establishbroadcasters are preparing for the ing DRS task forces to draw up era of direct-to-home satellite telespecifications as a first step to purvision broadcasting. The United chasing DBS systems. States, Britain, France and Germaoy are building direct broadcasting satellites (DBS). Other countries are not far behind.

DBS is exotic, the economic prosped for years, pects for the new broadcasting technique look decidedly dubious, at least for several years. The projects are risky, and collectively they require billions of dollars of invest-ment. A growing legion of skeptics believe that DBS, far from being an opportunity to make money, may, instead, turn out to be a financial

estastrophe.

Examined on its technical merits, DBS would seem to be the per-fect method to distribute television. Just one satellite can, in theory, take the place of the hundreds or thousands of far-flung transmitting towers needed to distribute existing national networks. In countries like the United States, DBS could even-tually allow the three national networks, ABC, CBS and NBC to by-pass their affiliated stations, with which they currently share their advertising profits, and provide pro-grams directly to viewers. In Eu-rope, where there is little cable television, DBS offers the possibility of rapid introduction of new video services, such as television. And in developing countries, where there is almost no television service outside the major cities. DBS seems to offer the chance to

So if it sounds so promising, why

the skepticism? Here are some of the reasons why DBS may oot get off to a smooth start and why in But while the technology of the some countries it may not be devel-Although it is technically not dil-

ficult to build and launch a DBS spacecraft, the production of the necessary earth-receiving dishes will require an entirely new, mass-production industry. Today, such mass-production facilities do not exist. And while they can certainly be built, in time, there is a chickenand-egg dilemma. Without the re-ceiving dishes, the satellites will oot be able to tind an audience; without the receiving equipment, the incentive to invest in the satellites is

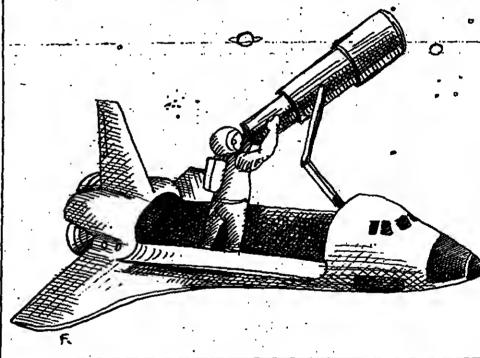
DBS spacecraft are expensive — about \$100 million each. A typical system will require three of them: one to serve as the operational sat-ellite, a second to be positioned in space as a spare satellite, and a third, on the ground, ready to beone a spare if the primary satellite fails in orbit. Adding the price of the rockets required to put the satellites in the sky, insurance premiums and the equipment to transmit the signals to the satellite, the total investment required is about \$500. investment required is about \$500 million. It is a price that is beyond the reach of many developed countries, and far too steep for many of provide the first national television the developing countries of any kind. That is why the systems the most. the developing countries that need

DBS will face stiff competition. In many countries, this will take the form of existing or planned cable-television services, which offer the possibility of two-way communication to homes versus the essentially one-way delivery provided by DBS. DBS also must overcome the worldwide boom is video-cassette-recorders (VCRs). Penetration of

VCRs in the United States is expected to exceed 20 percent of the population by early 1985. In much of Europe, the penetration already is higher. When consumers can rent films for a few dollars a night, they may not see much benefit in making the \$300-\$500 investment required for a DBS anterna. DBS may even be technically ob-

plescent. When the original plans for DBS were drawn up in the late 1970s, it was envisioned that the satellites would need extremely high-powered transmitters in order to broadcast into rectiving dishes small enough (2 feet, or 60 centime ters, in diameter) to be mexpensive. But advances in electronics have opened the possibility of transmitting television directly to homes from conventional, low-powered

From the point of view of those who must invest in the satellite system itself, the low-powered option also can be used for transmission of telephone convensations, videoconferences and computer data. In the United States, such a low-power DBS service, operated by United Satellite Communications Inc. (USCI), already has started USCI



With such technical and eco-consumers for television programs, comic doubts clouding the future some kind of satellite broadcasting of DBS, the industry would seem to seems as though it will eventually have enough obstacles to over-come. Unfortunately for the propo-timing. For countries like France. nents of DBS, these problems may, which sees DBS as a way of stimu-

has been unable to keep up with the demand for receiving equipment, and is seeking new capital.

With such technical and eco
With such technical and ecoand eventually produce profits, this newest of the television distribition technologies may prove to be a - JONATHAN MILLER

The Expanding Use of Space

congestion in the orbit is in that portion of the arc most suitable for serving North America. The man-agement of this portion, they say, is oot an international problem, but a regional one, and can be solved by means of consultations with Cana-

da, Mexico and, if necessary, countries in the Caribbean. A final complication for the negotiators at the WARC is the mounting uncertainty about the real importance of satellites in the years ahead. While U.S. and international satellite services have in the last decade showed astonishing growth, in recent months there have been indications that the rate of growth is tapering off. Partly this is due to improvements in earth station equipment that make it possible to increase the amount of in-

ing satellites.
But to a growing extent the bloom is off the rose because of the rapid improvements in the technology of fiber-optic transmission, which uses laser beams to transmit information along hair-thin strands

formation transmitted over exist-

of glass.

The competition to satellites from such improved terrestrial transmission systems might even-tually mean that satellites will mostly be used for televisioo program distribution, with their use for telephone traffic restricted to "thin" routes, those linking small, isolated communities with major business centers. It is perhaps sig-nificant that American Telephone

growing cool on satellites. Accord-ing to Ian Ross, the president of subject in ITU circles, went off Bell Labs, AT&T's internationally earlier this year in Geneva with respected research and development unit, fiber-optic transmission is improving much faster than sat-ellite techniques and is likely to coatinue to outpace satellite technology in the years ahead. AT&T believes few additional satellites will be needed as new techniques on the ground allow existing satellites to transmit even more information. AT&T recently introduced a new system that increases fourfold the number of telephone calls that can be carried on a single satel-

One factor gives some people confidence that the space allocation conference may actually succeed in developing a plan that satis-fies almost everybody. This factor is the introduction into ITU of the

The office of the U.S. delegation to the communications conference in Geneva has a high-speed data communications link with Washington. Technicians at consoles in Switzerland have access to a vast data base and the ability to feed into the system various hypotheses about how the arc might be organized. When everything works, computer simulations can be generated for any proposed use of ra-dio spectrum and orbit. Regulatory scenarios can be quickly put to the

& Telegraph, which built the Tel-star satellite in 1962, is in the fore-front of those organizations oow

With the help of the printouts, the ITU-sponsored conference on the use of the high-frequency band, very little acrimony. So did the 1983 conference between American nations on broadcasting satellites.

But the real question may be, will all the computers come up with the same answer? The ITU now has a computer of its own turning out simulations. Other countries can be expected to show up in Geneva with their computers. Ambassador Abbot Washburn,

the former FCC commissioner who led the U.S. delegation to the 1984 satellite television conference, said he believes the introduction of the specialized computer program to be the important new element in ITU affairs. What is not clear is whether it will help speed negotia-tions to an amicable conclusion, or produce even more confusion.

The betting in Washington is that the 1985 WARC conference will not in itself be a disastrous setback for the Americans. The decisions to be taken at the WARC will take years to implement and will be reviewed again at another WARC planned to be held in 1988. By then, the United States will probably be forced to live by some new rules. But if the computers are right, it will not matter. The new supersatellites on today's drawing. boards will always find a home in

The Mushrooming Vocabulary

By Al Senia

LOS ANGELES - As with most other contemporary problems, it probably began with televi-sion. That invention — and the word that defined it - seemed innocuous enough when it emerged in

Television, we learned, was simply the transmission of scenes or moving pictures by the conversion of light rays into electrical waves, which then are reconverted to reproduce the original image. It was a simple beginning that spawned a history of technological advancement. As television has become ubiquitous in Western societies, so, too, has its influence spread into language. A variety of devices, inventions, industries and the resultant words and phraseologies followed from television. And that has sent the latter-day linguist reeling in an attempt to classify the oew words and precisely identify their meanings and origins.

Telejanguage. It began with the lowly telegraph, telephone and telegram, eagerly embraced television and went on to new heights. And now we have an ouslaught of such telewords as telebanking. Television, we learned, was simply the transmis-

an onslaught of such telewords as telebanking. telecommunications, teleconferencing and tele-

The end is not in sight. The rise of the home computer in the United States, for example, has led to telemail. Just two weeks ago, the Wall Street Journal grandly dubbed the Rev. Robert H. Schuller a popular California ministra. Schuller, a popular, California minister, a "tele-vangelist." His weekly church service is broadcast over the airwaves.

You do not oced to be telepathic to know such telewords (derived from the Greek prefix tele, meaning "at a distance") have entered the lexicon of popular American usage. Some language pur-ists, as well as other wordsmiths who are natural television-haters, have denounced the trend as potentially troublesome. The effect is not unlike that of concerned French citizens watching in frustra-

tion as a barrage of Americanisms like hamburger, blue jeans and rock'n'roll have entered their language over the years, filling gaps in language brought about by a spiraling technology. Are telewords poised for the oext trans-Atlantic as-

Linguists believe so, but they do not necessarily see a sinister trend. "We don't feel, in general, that a language is either improved or diminished by the addition of words," said Robert T. Stockwell, a professor of linguistics and chairman of the department at the University of California at Los

Such words fill the gaps created in a changing language, Professor Stockwell believes, and so actually perform a worthy service. "It's just sort of normal language behavior," he said. To talk about improvement or diminishment is sort of about improvement or diminishment is sort of the same of meaningless. If you get a new word like telecom-munications — well, why not?"

In the spirit of such adventure, we offer a guide to the most commonly used telewords in U.S.

 Telebanking — using a personal computer or a computerized access card to automatically check account balances or to transfer funds without the intervention of a human bank teller.

Teleconferencing — hosting a group meeting that ties together far-flung offices through such devices as a telephone and/or a satellite.

 Teleshopping — using a video screen, usually attached to a home computer, to do one's shopping for groceries, general merchandise and, more recently, airplane tickets. • Teletext - interactive information servies de-

livered in a one-way fashion over broadcast television signals or cable channels.

• Videotex —interactive information and transactional services usually taking place over tele-

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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Section 18 The Contract

والمراجع المتعار والمحاجم الأرا

age in the United States. Although the system that allows calling from your car has been operating in Scandinavia, Japan and a few other countries for several years, the United States, the world's largest A AND DOOR OF THE potential market, is just beginning The second second To establish this service. population and the The stakes are enormous. The والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع most conservative experts predict M. John . that the U.S. cellular business will serve more than 3 million custom-F ers by 1990. And yearly revenues for service and equipment are ex-The Commercial pected to top \$2.5 billion by the end of the decade. Right now, and the second second American Telephone and Tele-

> service at 500,000 people. They cannot get service on present-day mobile phone systems because of the lack of channels. In New York, for example, 700 customers share 12 channels. That means only 12 conversations can take place simultaneously, and during rush-hour traffic dial tones are virtually impossible to obtain. Many mobile phone companies no longer accept new clients.

graph Co. estimates an immediate

pent-up demand for mobile phone

mobile radio, a technology that

promises to revolutionize the tele-

phone industry, has finally come of

The traditional car phone system was doomed to failure. Each city has one or two high-powered transmitters to communicate with car telephones in n 30- to 50- mile radius. To make a call, users must find a vacant channel then call the operator and supply the phone number. In some cases, users may dial the home city is no problem. A local for equipment and service will drop

WASHINGTON — Cellular number themselves, but even these cellular system recognizes that it considerably. Monthly bills are deliver little power for their weight online radio, a technology that systems suffer from there being too has a foreign telephone in its area running at about \$150, including But with rechargeable-battery and immediately notifies the home-rental fees. "Celling" in major city technology advancing slowly, a call someone in a car, the caller base of its location so incoming could cost \$20-\$50 million, and unportable phone weighing less than must know which city the car is in. then call the mobile operator and have him place the call.

> Now, enter cellular technology. Instead of just one large transmitter for each metropolitan area, cellular systems divide an area into each with its own lowpowered transmitter and receiver. A cell is capable of handling more than 300 callers at once. As the number of users grows the cells are divided into still smaller cells until growth is accommodated With low-powered transmitters, the same channels may be used simultaneously in non-adjacent cells.

As a car crosses from one cell to the next, the cell transmitter and receiver sense that the car phone's signal is fading and transfers the call to the new cell. The connection is instantaneous and without interruption. All cells are wired into one computer that handles the routing. Calling from a car is as easy as making an ordinary phone call.

The unit automatically locks in on markets. an empty channel as soon as a

number is dialed. Calling a car is just like dialing any land-based phone because each cellular mobile unit has its own phone oumber. The cellular computer system continuously interrogates all phones in its area so it knows their locations if a call is

Even traveling outside of your

calls can be quickly relayed.

Cellular Technology Transforms Car Radio Field

a success everywhere it has been penses. established. In Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, service began in late 1981 and grew to 100,000 customers almost overnight. Japan's nine metropolitan systems boast more than 20,000 users, and Mexico City has almost 1.500 subscribers. Although any remaining techni-cal problems are certain to iron

iselves out, the main factors stifling the industry are regulatory and financial. The Federal Communications Commission studied the matter for almost 12 years before setting guidelines. This matter has been under consideration longer than any new service in FCC history," said the chairman, Mark S. Fowler, when the agency finally gave the go ahead in 1982. "The U.S. can join the rest of the world," he said. Still, regulatory hearings

But the major drawback to rapid owth is high price. In addition to the hefty average rate of about 40 cents for the first minnte and about five cents for each additional minute, customers pay a service fee of between \$25-\$50 a month. Although some customers rent the phones for about \$25-\$30 monthly, the sets cost about \$2,000. Once the market matures, however, the price

less payback is swift, companies Cellular mobile service has been may have trouble covering their ex-

> There will be two licensees in each metropolitan area. Experimental systems that have gone opcrational are in the Washington-/Bultimore metropolis and Chicago. Franchising procedures have just closed in the lucrative top 20 markets, and the remainder of the markets are headed for closure. The top 90 markets could be

> within two years. In just four months of operation, Chicago subscribers to one of two expected systems in that city topped 5,000, and in the Washing-ton/Baltimore area, again with only one of the two expected systems operating, more than 2,000 people have signed on within the last four months.

One of the biggest surprises is the demand for handheld tele-

Despite their weight — more than 30 ounces (672 grams) these units are taking a strong share of the market. As much as 60 to 70 percent of the Washington/Baltimore system is expected to be com-

business commuters who use public transportation.

growth is not cellular technology but battery technology. Batteries

But with rechargeable-battery technology advancing slowly, a portable phone weighing less than a pound is possible.

A portable could become a person's only phone. It travels when necessary or stays on n desk as the regular room phone. Cellular technology could replace wired huildings and homes.

As the price dwindles, it could mean the end of local phone companies, which were the only source for the so-called "local loop." New communities may decide

not to wire their cities in the usual way but instead choose a cellular system - no wires at all. Indeed, in rural areas, the costs of wiring a sparsely populated town is high and wires on poles are unsightly. Sharp entrepreneurs already are

eyeing cellular pay-phone booths. which can be trucked into short-There will be no need to wire

temporary phones for attendees. ules may also scrap their traditional two-way radios for cellular phones. Instead of a dispatcher calling a

delivery truck driver over the radio, the truck could be equipped with a posed of portables. cellular phone. The driver could In Chicago, the demand for portables is high too, especially among essary but also call the customer for directions or changes in his sched-ule without bothering the dispatch-The main stumbling block in er or stopping to find a phone

-LARRY KAHANER

Keeping the Codes Secret

(Continued from Page 7)

magnetic pulses, are inherently ephemeral and invisible. There are no scaled envelopes nor handwritten signatures to assure the authenticity and secrecy of transactions. Encryption could help solve these problems of protection and privacy. Modern cryptographers employ complex ciphers, often derived from the most arcane reaches of mathematical theory, to protect data. A cipher is a series of operations used to translate any text or data into a cryptogram. The cryptogram, hopefully, will be comprehensible in only those who know its key. A code, unlike a cipher, is a set of equivalences for a predetermined set of words or phrases. It usually implies the use of a code book and is, therefore, less practical, secure and supple than a

The encryption of information can help protect against fraud, as in the case of electronic funds transfer, and against the infringement of personal privacy. People are increasingly using home computers or terminals, in conjunction with the public telephone network, to do their banking, shopping and information gathering. Cable brings a wide variety of TV programming into many homes. This communications infrastructure, if left unprotected, could be tapped surreptitiously to create profiles of an individual's personal habits and preferences. Such profiles might be exploited for commercial or political ends.

But for economic, political and practical reasons, encryption techniques are seldom employed. "Security is expensive and it's inconvenient," said Mr. Ganley. "All kinds of special procedures have m be instituted.... The whole interest of data communications is that it is a cost-effective technique. Every time you add something to it you increase your transportation cost." And governments are not always eager in see effective security techniques implemented on communications oetworks, "Most governments in the world don't like you to encrypt," asserted Mr. Ganley. "They pre-

In the United States, cryptographers and the National Security Agency, the country's leading code-hreaker, have been engaged for several years in an on-going tug-of-war. The national security prerogatives of the government and the right of cryptographers to freely publish their work are not always easily reconciled. The NSA, whose mission it is to monitor national and international communications for the Department of Defense, is clearly concerned that the development and widespread implementation of encryption techniques might hamper it from carrying out its assigned function.

But perhaps the most important explanation for the present lack of initiative io implementing encryption techniques on communicications networks is the public's lack of sensitivity to the need for such security. "The thing that is developing slowly is awareness," stated Mr. Simmons at Sandia. "The fact that one has found a solution is not enough to compel the person who must make a decisioo 10 invest in it. ... Solutions get implemented when the problem can't be ignored. Before adequate protection plans are implemented there will be some serious misuse of private information. That will be the driving force."

Many experts express confidence that private individuals and husinesses will insist on the use of encryption techniques as electronic oetworks become more widespread. "I am quite optimistie that this technology will be widely used," said Ron Rivest, a professor of computer sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Security is a quality of a communications channel that is very natural to want."

"As we move inm the information are, people are going to become more concerned about personal privacy," predicted David Chaum, a mathematician at the University of California in Santa Barbara. But for the moment there is still a dangerous lag, the experts said. "I think that there is an increasing consciousness," said Mr. Ganley at Harvard. "But it is probably not increasing as fast as the [communications] technologies are being implemented."

U.S. Regulatory Agency Urges Uniformity in International Standards

By Stephen J. Shaw

WASHINGTON - The Federal Communications Commission, the licensing agency responsible for regulating U.S. communications, is entering the export business.

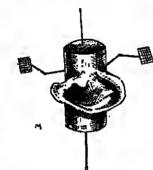
The agency, a reigning champion of n deregulated telecommunications industry, is promoting its vi- sion of a laissez-faire marketplace for advanced information networks. Its efforts are meeting resistance from international telecommunications agencies and Posts, Telegraph and Telephone (PTT) administrations that traditionally exert direct control over the evolution of communication networks. The two philosophies are collid-

ing over the development of international standards for Integrated extensions and high-speed data Services Digital Networks (ISDNs). These advanced communication systems use on-off electri-

techniques that vary the strength of the electrical signal. Because of the all-digital nature of the transmission, any form of communications - voice video and data - can be bundled into a single transmission

An unprecedented degree of intelligence can be incorporated into an ISDN and allow the transmitted information to be manipulated in a variety of ways. Existing versions of ISDNs, for example, include digital private-branch exchanges and local area computer networks services as store-and-forward voice messaging, permanent telephone transmission. As envisioned by some, a worldwide ISDN would allow users in any country to interinformation service.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, an agency of the International unications Union (ITU), has drafted a proposed set of ISDN



cal pulses to transmit information connect any type of electronic com-rather than conventional analog munication device with any form of ation at the November plenary ses-ISDN standards should be in acsion of the ITU. In keeping with the pro-regulatory attitude of the vast majority of committee member countries, the recommended standards incorporate stringent controls over transmission protocol, network architecture and terinatioo equipment.

In contrast, the FCC would like to see ISDN technical standards kept to a minimum in the final draft of network standards to be considered by the ITU. Technical standards, according to the FCC argument, are best derived from

The commission opened an in-April, the FCC issued its first re-port on the subject. The report Computer II decision.

cord with basic FCC guidelines governing the domestic telecommunications industry.

"Our Computer II rules and policies are established, and properly should be accommodated in the ISDN planning efforts," the report

The first technical concern is over draft recommendations by the consultative committee that restrict the type of equipment used to interface with the network. Reflecting the nationalized nature of communications carriers in ITU calls for the provision of network quiry late last year to gather com- termination equipment by the carments from U.S. industry on the rier. In the United States, this interproposed ISDN standards. In face equipment is offered by a vari-

"Our viewpoint is that the net- does not have the capability of ndwork interface box can still be a dressing multiple providers of sercarrier function, but oot a carrier vice." monopoly," said Michael Slomin, PCC legal ndviser.

The FCC is also concerned that the proposed ISDN standards will information services be incorporatrestrict the entry of U.S. oetwork ed into the international com service providers into foreign net-cations framework. A basic service works by specifying a network is considered by the commission as numbering system that could not one that does not alter the format, accommodate the increasing num- protocol or code of the transmitted ber of U.S. vendors. Foreign governments and their telecomr

"If it is assumed that a single service provider will be providing service in a given country, it is reasonable to arrive at a message-

On the policy side, the FCC is strongly urging that its distinction between "basic" and "enhanced" information, and is regulated in the U.S. model.

cations agencies must recognized importance of allocating adequate numbering codes to satisfy a varient control of the FCC report states and the processing applications that add value, such as plications that add value, such as

Recommendations by the consultative committee draw a distinction between bearer and teleserrouting numbering framework that vices that roughly approximates to tolerate.



the FCC's basic and enhanced service categories. However, these service types are commingled in most national telecommunications networks, a situation the FCC clearly finds anti-competitive but is willing

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

U.S. Military Developing Satellite Communications System

By Paul Kinnucan

BOSTON - Concerned about assuring control of its far-flung forces in the event of war, the U.S. Department of Defense has begun development of a satellite-based communications network designed to survive enemy attack.

Scheduled to become operational by the end of the decade, the new sion by destroying ground stations, system, called Milstar, is expected the Pentagon said. The small size star satellites will switch frequento serve as the backbone of Ameriand mobility of the ground termial by the end of the decade, the new ca's communications, command nals will make them difficult to and control network through the find and destroy. end of the century, More importantly, in the event of war, it will non, the Milster se guarantee, according to the Pentagon, the ability of the U.S. High Command to communicate with forces anywhere on the face of the globe, whether on land, in the air or

To assure survivability, Milstar satellites will operate independentmatically maintaining their positions in space and routing messages

based on ships, aircraft and trucks. Crosslinks among the satellites will enable them to relay messages above the atmosphere, climinating dependence on ground stations for relaying message

Recause of the use of autonomous satellites, it will be impossible to put Milstar out of commis-

As a further measure of protecate in the extremely high frequency (EHF) band, which comprises frequencies greater than 30 gigahertz, or billions of cycles a second. For of small antennas on terminals and will make generating sufficient power for jamming difficult. (The telligence required for automated output of transmitters based on operation to be fitted into a satel-

Similarly, the satellite crosslinks will operate at 60 gigahertz — a frequency at which the atmosphere is opaque to radio signals. This will enable Milstar to use the atmosphere to shield sensitive messages from would-be eavesdroppers at ground-based listening posts. To clude would-be jammers, the Milbroad swatch of the frequency

The Milstar system will comprise tion, the Milstar satellites will oper- seven satellites. Four geostationary satellites will provide coverage for all of the earth except the poles, which will be covered by three satellites operating in polar orbits. example, the satellites will receive Milster will rely extensively on messages from ground stations at advanced technology. For example, the system will use powerful microcomputers and other ultradense microcircuits to allow the in-

To enable operation at extremely high frequencies, the system's receivers - and perhaps its transmitters - will use ultrafast circuits based on gallium-arsenide crystals.

The first of the seven Milstar satellites is slated to be launched in the late 1980s. It is being developed by a team of aerospace companies headed by Lockheed Corp. under a \$1.049-billion contract awarded by the Pentagon last summer.

Contracts for ground terminals, estimated to cost as much as \$41.4 million each, are scheduled to be issued next year by the army, navy and air force. The total cost of the system may run as high as \$10 billion, according to some estimates, which would make it the most expensive electronics project yet undertaken by the Pentagon.

The Department of Defense already operates three communications satellite systems and also uses

among as many as 4,000 terminals current technology drops drastical-based on ships, aircraft and trucks. based on ships, aircraft and trucks. by at such frequencies.) lite capable of being launched by a civilian satellite systems and land undersea cables. velopment of highly accurate missaged on ships, aircraft and trucks.

that it needs Milstar because its the chances that a war with the existing systems are vulnerable to Soviet Union will be protracted. In attack. For example, present sys- such a war, satellite communicatems depend on a few, large fixed tions systems would become targround stations for most command and control functions. The satellites themselves are merely relay

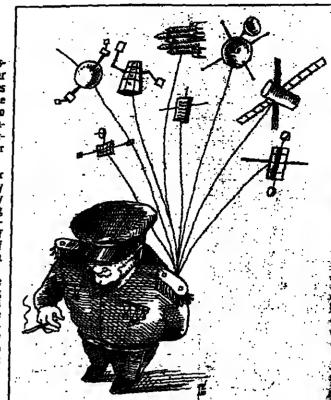
The existing systems are also incompatible, making interservice communications difficult or impos-

sible. Moreover, existing systems are vulnerable to sophisticated jamming techniques. In the past, the Pentagon was not overly worried about the valnera-bility of its satellite communications systems because of its belief that any major war would be short

siles and limited-blast nuclear However, the Pentagon claims bombs (neutron bombs) increases gets of attack. Hence, the need for Milstar.

Not everyone agrees that Milstar stations in space. If the ground sta- is necessary, however. Critics say tions become inoperational, either that it is foolish to believe that any accidentally or as a result of enemy major conflict would be of long action, the entire system becomes duration. In fact, critics say, Milstar could increase the chances of war by bolstering the confidence of U.S. leaders in their ability to fight a protracted war.

Moreover, they say, antisatellite weapons, such as those now being eloped by the United States and the Soviet Union, will make the system obsolete before it is comleted. By the time Milstar is ready for operation, critics suggest, the Soviet Union will be able to attack and catastrophic. Now, however, the satellites themselves and hence the Pentagon believes that the derender Milstar inoperable.



China Speeding Up Modernization

By Joel Solfkoff

WASHINGTON -- China has about 2 million telephones and more than I billion people. Eighty percent of the Chinese people live in rural areas, but most of the telephones are in the big cities and ernize China's communications most Chinese have probably never system, which Mr. Wen describes seen a telephone. And there is outright bostility to the telephone.

efforts, that hostility persists. Last than 130,000 telephones. Service is year, China's Ministry of Posts and so bad that businessmen prefer to rology are expected to bypass the overloaded long-distance lines and warned that the practice of "dismantling telephone facilities in ru- for a call to go through. ral areas" must stop. This year, a correspondent writing in the official Chinese-language People's Daily complained about the "failure to appreciate the importance of telecommunications facilities." noting that "most people in China tend to give other services priority over communications and some even regard telephones as luxury.

Hostility toward the telephone and other modern instruments manifested itself during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) when the first minister of posts and telecommunication was purged. For a while, the ministry itself was abolished. This had a dampening effect on the provision of telephone service, and the MPT admits that it tain a reliable computer-run sysservice has not kept pace with the
has not yet recovered from "the 10 tem, reservations are frequently growth of the economy; from 1953

Since 1981, when Wen Minsheng became head of the MPT, China has installed over 200,000 telephones a year. Today the MPT is engaged in a major effort to modernize China's communications as "antiquated and extremely

poor.' Beijing, which has a population Despite China's modernization of more than 9 million, has fewer city to the other rather than wait

hear the other party through the In major cities, there are lists of static, causing conversations to end over 100,000 waiting for telephone suddenly, and limiting telex and installation.

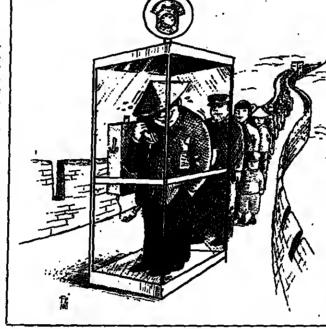
Because CAAC, the governis putting intense pressure on the ment-run airline, is unable to main-

years of turmoil," when only 40,000 lost, making travel extremely frustelephones a year were installed. nessmen working in China's major cities often find it necessary to travel to Hong Kong or Tokyo to have access to modern telecom tions facilities.

Recently, the MPT approved an agreement with a consortium of foreign companies to provide mobile telephone service to the city of Guangzhou. By the end of this year, as many as 1,000 telephones employing the new cellular tech-nology are expected to bypass the provide direct dialing service to nearby Hong Kong.

Intercity service is even worse. Meanwhile, until the new 2,750-By one official estimate, fewer than kilometer (1,711-mile) long coaxial 50 percent of all calls placed are cable is completed, Guangzhou, successfully completed. A call from which has over 5 million people Beijing to Shanghai, China's largest and about 70,000 telephones, does city (with nearly 12 million people not have direct telecommunication is proceeding rapidly, there is still no direct dialing between cities. Most switching is MPT, said that many enterprises in Children and about 70,000 telephones, does not have direct telecommunications service with Beijing. This means, for example, that telexes have to be routed through Shanghai. Zhou Zehe, an official at the MPT, said that many enterprises in Children and about 70,000 telephones, does not have direct telecommunications. done manually across primitive China are suffering economic open-wire lines that are subject to losses because they have to func-interference, making it difficult to tion without telexes or telephones.

China's powerful State Council



to 1983, when there was a 45-fold increase in industrial productivity, the number of telephones increased only fivefold.

The Chinese leadership is worried by reports that foreign businesses are rejuctant to invest in China because the quality of telecommunications is so poor. Officials believe that unless modernization takes place quickly, economic growth will be threatened.

these companies have been able to over 100,000, and it directs the opdecrease empty load and increase
Telecommunications is seen as a
their vehicles' utility rate by 30 to
facture telecommunications equipment, of 60 research institutes and way of relieving the stress on an 100 percent."

already overloaded and antiquated

transportation system, while at the MPT's minister, the State Council ransportation system, while at the same time saving scarce energy resources. Last year, an MPT official wrote that "vehicle companies in MPT's unwieldy bureaucracy, Beijing and Shanghai have used which has the primary responsibility for establishing China's telement to dispatch vehicles, enabling them to grasp promptly the movement of the vehicles. As a result, The MPT has a work force of these communications policy and providing its services.

pansion of telecommunications across the world.

A Plea for Third World Assistance

The commission's chairman, Sir

The commission has 17 mem-

bers, five from Western industrial-

ized countries, two from Eastern Europe and 10 from developing

bated, the commission has no

doubt as to the critical role that

Donald Maitland, from the United

BASKING RIDGE, New Jersey Of the 600 million telephones in the world, three-quarters of them are concentrated in only nine countries. The remainder is distributed in the commitment when he said. "There is no good reason why, by the end of this century, most of the human world, and in two-thirds of the developing committees there is no telethe world, three-quarters of them veloping countries there is no tele- a telephone." cations system adequate

By Larry G. Forrester

human services. This disturbing situation was, no doubt, in the minds of the delegates to the plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommuni-cations Union in the autumn of 1982 when, in the name of the 159 cial development is sometimes demember states, they decided to establish a commission for worldwide telecommunications develop-ment. The mandate given the Third World. In fact, it is the comcommission was to recommend mission's view that any program ways in which to stimulate the ex-

enough to even sustain essential

In choosing Mr. Wen as the

communications schools, and of 50,000 provincial post and tele-communications offices. Mr. Wen, who had been branded a counterrevolutionary revisionist in 1967 and who had been purged for 12 years, has a background as a mu-

Joel Solkoff is a speechwriter and blic relations consultant based in Washington, D.C. He recently re-

nicipal and provincial administra-

high priority to telecommunicatherefore, less effective.

The fact that telecommunications equipment has been designed for use in advanced countries with highly developed networks means that developing countries have lit-tic choice but to accept equipment that may be unsuitable for their needs, their environments and their existing resources, such as their supply of energy for producing the coursed power.

The commission has made substantial progress in determining how the proper conditions can best be created within the developing countries.

Ways of improving the quality of service have been outlined, as well as ways of upgrading management and training. Other recommendations were discussed by the commission that would ensure improved decisions regarding the choice of technology and for en-couraging research and develop-ment in individual countries or regions with the intention of stimulating the local manufacture of appropriate equipment,

Larry G. Forrester, strategic plan-ning manager for AT&T Interna-tional, is the special assistant to Wil-liam M. Ellinghaus, the North American representative to the Inde-Telecommunications Development.

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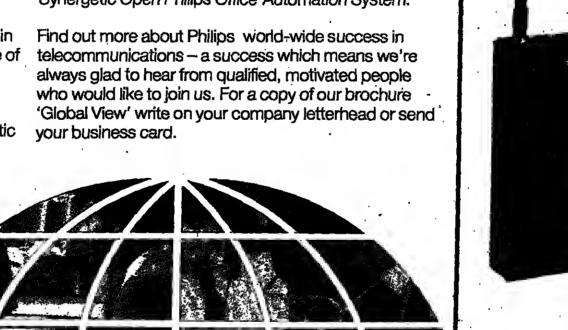
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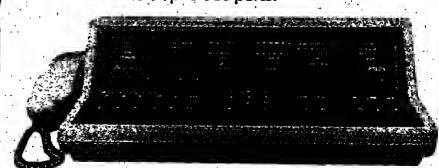


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ARTS/LEISURE

Kit Williams with "The Box."

film, which itself has not been start-

ed yet. In the fable, Williams per-

sonifies the four seasons and de-

scribes the final hours of spring as

the first day of summer breaks.

This inner story is framed by an

analogous tale of a beckeeper who

sort or another are the most impor-

tant theme in both story and illus-

bee garden fills his backyard.)

magnificent combinations of oil

paintings, intricate marquetry and

an occasional jeweled bee. Each

nainting is framed by marquetry of

varying shapes and veneers; about 100 different woods were used in

all, although native English woods

like nak elm and ash predominate.

composition, Williams uses a

trompe-l'ocil effect to extend a

the frame.

A Golden Bee Is Reward In Creative-Title Search

"By Keith H. Hammonds "The six months I have to do for the publicity and all the razzmatazz New York Times Service are fun," he said.

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med his pieces and the Ber west True.

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COMPONETE -

de Toleco

ONDON - Britain has begun The story for his new book grew out of an idea Williams had for a its quest for Kit Williams's

Williams's first book, "Masquerde," inspired a widespread search or a jeweled golden hare buried, it urned out, in a public park near tedford. Published four years ago, sold two million copies, almost alf of those in the United States. or its publisher, Jonathan Cape,

Williams's new book went on ale bere May 24. It is, like "Mas-uerade," half children's fable and alf treasure bunt. Unlike "Mas-"uerade," it has been published ithout a title, Hidden in the story -a pleasant tale of bees, changing easons and, improbably, the Lonon Symphony Orchestra, with 16 lustrations — are clues to the ook's missing title. The book sells -br £5.95 (about \$8.20) in England nd \$10.95 in the United States.

The puzzle is easier this time, nd Williams expects that hunreds, perhaps thousands, of reads will crack it. A British booksellsent in the correct answer arriay " efore the book went on sale. (In vo and a half years, only two men, pair of British physics teachers, ere able to solve the riddle in Masquerade.")

Williams has invited readers to bie Radio sing the written word; correct and wers, he suggested, might be knitted and photographed. The answer e judges to be most creative will bich, in addition to holding the aly titled copy of the book, is ome to a queen bee of 24-karat w thaty years are events old made by Williams. (The au-lor, much wiser for the 30,000 -sters from "Masquerade" readers at flooded his home in the Cotsolds, has directed that solutions e sent to Jonathan Cape's wareouse in Grantham and has limited

> Jonathan Cape is counting un a rblishing phenomenon akin to the scess of "Masquerade." It has dered an initial press run of 10,000 copies for the new book. ald 200,000 of those and the merican rights to Alfred A. nopf Inc., organized a 10-month air through England of the book's ustrations and considered an exbition next year of the more creive solutions. The first press run r "Masquerade" was only 60,000 poies and no major American ablisher would take it on (the ghts eventually fell to Schocken ooks, which lost the new book cause Williams was dissausfied ith the printing quality in som litions of "Masquerade").

re competition to one year.) .

Williams, 38 years old, is arded, clfin man who laughs easand enjoys playing the eccentric
m in the many interviews aid
dio and television appearances at have followed "Masquerade."

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

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Smithsonian May Acquire Capri Villa of American Beauty

By Irvin Molocsky New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Smithsonian Instituțion is discussing the acquisition of a villa on the island of Capri that has its origins in the Roman Empire and was owned most recently by an American woman who in the 1930s and '40s was frequently described as the most beautiful and the most fashionable of her day.

When the woman - who was best known as Mrs. Harrison Williams, but who also acquired through several marriages a variety of names and titles, among them Countess Bismarck - died last July in Paris in her late 80s, her death went largely unnoticed in the United States.

The regents of the Smithsonian were told by the institution's secreary, S. Dillon Ripley, that he was discussing acquisition of the villa with a foundation set up by Mrs. Williams under one of her married names, Mona Bismarck

A Smithsonian official said that the villa had a number of rooms suitable for exhibitions and seminars and that its background sug-gested it might have archaeological and cultural importance as well. While the villa has always been

considered an aesthetic marvel, the site was appreciated as far back as Roman times. Tiberius used it as part of a royal pleasure park during the Roman Empire. According to Count Rudolfo Crespi, the fashion publicist, it is the most beautiful easide house in the world.

"The property is fantastic, white roses set off by pink peonies," he said. "It is a masterpiece of very good taste." The villa was one of the many homes owned on two continents by Mrs, Williams. Although she had dropped from the society columns in recent years, she was once so well known that Cole Porter referred to her in a 1936 song, "Ridin' High," sung by Ethel Merman in his Broadway show

"Red, Hot and Blue." Merman played the role of a woman happy to have won her man, singing:

celebrates summer's first day by opening his hive. The life of the bees within the bive forms a third What do I care if Mrs. Harrison Williams strand of the story, and bees of one is the best-dressed woman in town.

"She was one of the most glamtrations. (Williams has begun keeping bees himself and an elaborate orous leaders of society," said Eleonor Lambert, a public rela-tions executive who deals with soci-The illustrations themselves are ety. "She was one of the most eleis immortal as a symbol of fashion. She was tall and even in her youth had prematurely gray hair that was brushed straight back."

Pegeen Fitzgerald, who chroni-cled society's comings and goings for many years on New York radio Some illustrations feature ebony, ceramic, iron and ivory and in one station WOR and now broadcasts on WNYC, dipped into her records the other day and told of Mrs. Wilporch scene from the painting into liams's background.

Williams, who was reluctant to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1897, the start "Masquerade" seven years daughter of a stablehand at Fairfarm. They were divorced five years later, with the wife receiving a \$200,000 settlement and the husband custody of their only child. that many connoisseurs consider to be Portugal's national glory. Incidentally, vinho verde, despite its name, is not green. The Portuprojects. Currently, he is experi-menting with round, three-footwide paintings, but does not expect that this will evolve into a formal showing. "I don't know whether artists should bother people with their experiments," he said.

est man in America." Fitzgerald said. "Miss Curtis went to Paris to buy her wedding clothes and asked Mona to look after her fiance."

Fitzgerald said that Mona Bush did such a fine job of carrying out her assigned task that in 1926 she, rather than Curtis, wound up marrying Williams, who was 24 years older than she. They moved into his mansion at 94th Street and Fifth Avenue, also maintaining homes in London, the Riviera, Palm Beach, Florida, and on Long Island. They bought the Capri property in 1936.

"She had emerald green eyes," Fitzgerald said. "Salvador Dali said she had the most beautiful eyes in the world. Cecil Beaton called her the greatest lady of taste of the American public utilities and was pal villa on Capri. once worth \$680 million.

Some years later Mrs. Williams married Count Edouard von Bismarck. After the count died, she married Count Enrico de Martini but resumed the title Countess Bismarck on her last husband's death.

Countess Bismarck in recent vears became a benefactor of the Smithsonian, and the institution was not surprised when it was notified that the Mona Bismarck Foundation wanted to discuss with it the disposition of her estate, valued at

What the Smithsonian did not know was the extent of the villa and year 63.

ported that at one time in the 1920s beginning when the site was chosen and a stone mask by Bernini spews be controlled one-sixth of all by Caesar Augustus for his princi- water onto arums and water lilies.

tine brickwork and stonework ing a stone basket full of red roses among the lawns and flowers," the in its upraised hands." author Valentine Lawford, wrote, "the stretch of polychrome Roman paving outside the changing rooms of the present bathhouse, the

touching collection of Roman frag-ments — cast up in the course of gardening. Lawford wrote that the villa, in modern days surrounded by the hamlet of Palazzo a Mare, was joined with other properties by the Emperor Tiberius to transform Ca-

pri into an imperial park, only to be destroyed by an earthquake in the

Portuguese Wine: A Day in the Shade

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service FEW YORK - Andy Warhol is supposed to have said that in the future everyone in the world will be famous for 15 minutes. Portugal's day in the wine world's sun lasted longer, but not much.

Back in 1960 when, admittedly

imported wine was not exactly clogging U.S. ports of entry, Portu-gal held just over 2 percent of the market. Ten years later, it held 19 percent, second only to France. By 1980, Portugal's share had plummeted to just over 6 percent and it has continued to drop, at a less spectacular rate, ever since.

These figures relate to table wine. Portugal's most famous wine is, of course, port, and since it is the only source of port, it always has 100 percent of the market.

Two brands, Lancers and Mateus, accounted for almost all of the great boom in shipments of Portuguese table wine 15 years ago. Both are carbonated, sweetened wines. Originally roses, both are also offered as white wines. There is also a red Lancers. The two wines are both still popular, particularly Mateus, but neither enjoys the prestige it did 15 or 20 years ago.

The two wines, as the wine authority Hugh Johnson has noted, are really a commercial development of the oldest Portuguese wine tradition - vinho verde, or green wine. The old procedure was to gant women of ber day and was allow the wine to go through its always on the best-dressed list. She secondary fermentation, the socalled malolactic fermentation, after it had been bottled and corked, The carbon dioxide produced by fermentation was trapped in the bottle and gave a fizzy effect when the wine was opened.

.The Mateus and Lancers producers made a short cut. The fermentation is stopped and carbon dioxide is pumped in artificially. So is sugar, at least for the American She was boin Mona Strader in market. European versions of these wines are usually drier.

It's interesting to note that the ago, says this book may be his last. land Farms. At 18 she married little it has taken four and a half years. Harry Schlessinger, who was then and has left him little time for other and has left him little time for other. 37 years old and the owner of the rarely drink port either, the wine

After a short marriage to James guese divide their wines into two Irving Bush, she met Laura Curtis. categories, verde and maduro —
"Laura Curtis was engaged to Harnonaged and aged. Under the Por-

tuguese system of appellation, the U.S. market but the solid tradition name vinho verde can legally be of drinking domestic and French used only in the northernmost and Italian wines and the massive province of Minho, where most of marketing efforts behind those the white wines come from, but in wines make it difficult for smaller

These wines, like the Austrian whites made in the suburbs of Vienna, are best drunk close to where they are made, and soon after. Strictly speaking, both Lancers and Mateus are made in the vinho verde style, but they are made near are worth seeking out, if only as a Lisbon, in the south of Portugal,

the country.

The best-known region for red wines is the Dão, which is in north central Portugal, the waterway of

and the grapes come from all over

the port industry. Critics are divided on the quality of Dão reds. Some say they are too dry and papery, even when well made. Others say the Dão is the Rioja of Portugal, producing soft, rounded red wines that are easy to

drink and inexpensive to buy. In fact, the Dao reds seem to come in various styles, ranging from soft and drinkable to unbalanced and rough. There are some excellent buys among them, but there are so many unknown ship. pers that it is wise to consult a reliable retailer before buying.

known wines. They suffer, as do the port country, in the north. wines of so many smaller countries, from lack of exposure in the American market. In spite of the mythology, it is really not that hard to make good wine and a great deal of it is made all over the world, in Greece, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Chile, Australia — and Portugal.

fact, about 70 percent of it is red. countries to gam a foothold.

There is not enough space in the retail stores for all the French and Italian wines that would like to be in them. Lesser-known wines have to light for space.

Even so, the Portuguese wines change from what you normally drink. With the hot weather ap proaching, some of the light, white wines make excellent speritifs and good companions for fish. The Portuguese are seafarers and they make their white wines to go with their fish. Among the Portuguese labels to

look for are Serradayres; Alianca, whose vinho verde is called Casal Mendes; Quinta da Avelada, whose traditional vinho verde is Casal Garcia; and Fonseca, who make Lancers as well as an exceptionally good muscat dessert wine known as Moscatel de Setubal.

Some of the older reds can be good values. A 1970 Garrafeira Particular from Alianca sells in New York for around \$6,50, Garrafeira Particular means private cel-It is unfortunate that the fame of lar. Portugal's rarest, and some say the two most famous Portuguese best, red wine is called Ferreirinha. brands has not helped the lesser- which comes from the edge of the

Lugano Bathing Ban Ended

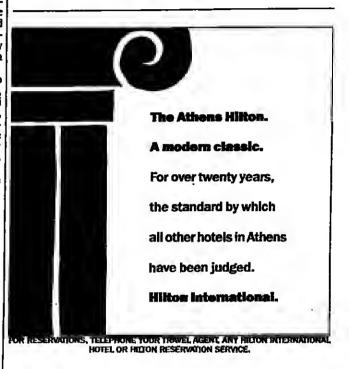
LUGANO, Switzerland - Lugano has ended a 13-year ban on bathing at its lakeside. Tests show hile, Australia — and Portugal. the water is no longer a danger to They would all like to be in the health, tourist officials said.

Williams died in 1953. In his its gardens. According to a 1967 The villa has massive maritime obitmary, The New York Times rearricle in Vogue, the villa had its ramparts, the Vogue article said, There was also "a broken caryatid "Hence the remains of Augus- from Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, bear-

high society in New York, spent the last 20 years of her life quietly, dividing her time between Rome, Paris and Capri. Last July 10, at the age of 86, she died. "Up until the end," Count Crespi said, "she was still beautiful.



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The supply-demand outlook

- Major oil companies'strategies

— The effect of the changing structure of the oil market on investment

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The conference has become an annual event for many senior executives in the energy and finance sectors worldwide.

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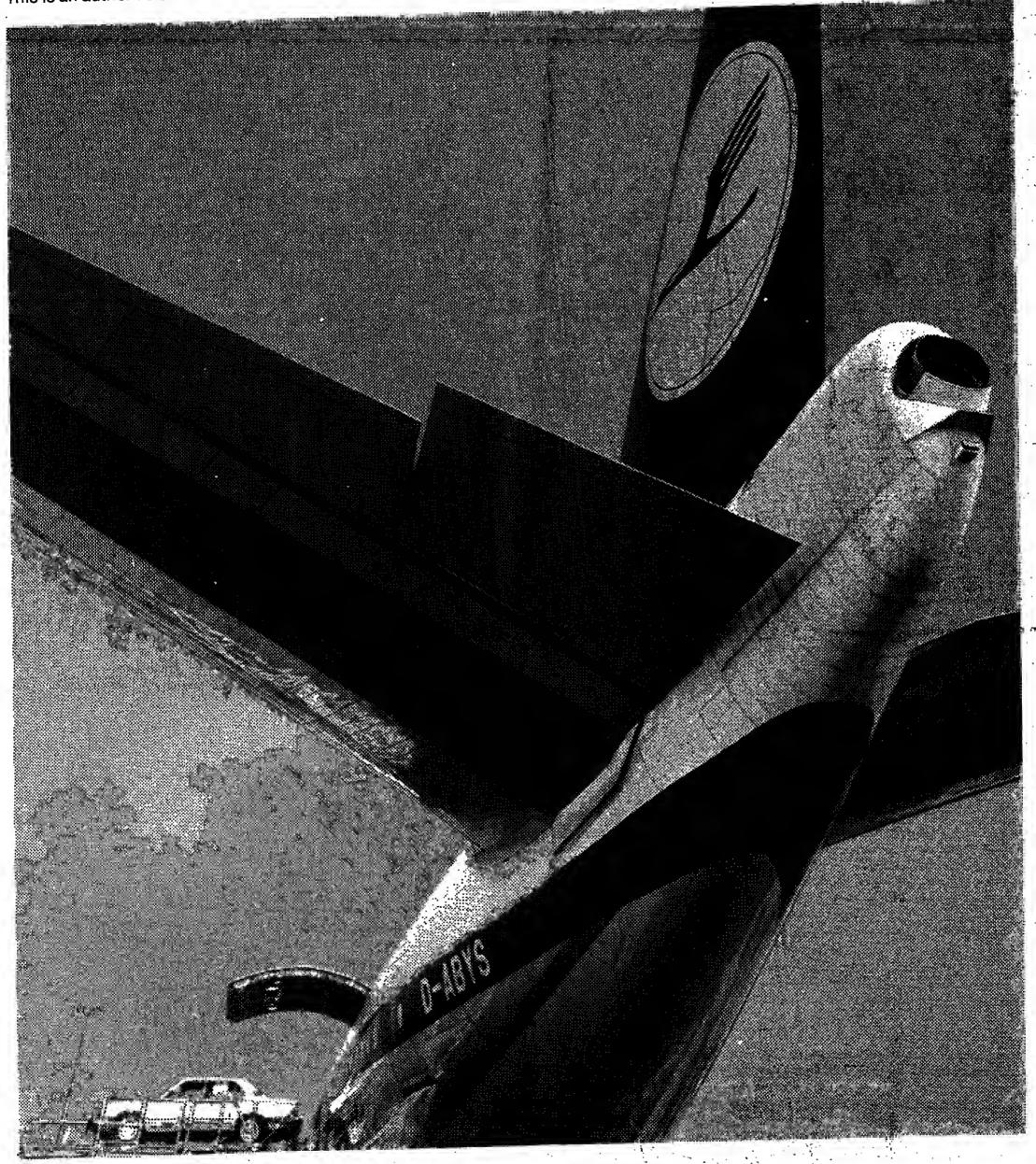


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BUSINESS/FINANCE

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Short Covering Was Crucial In Stabilizing the Market

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service EW YORK - If any one factor stabilized the financial-futures market last week, it was the traditional preholiday warning that upstairs trading strategists send to their often groggy pit traders on the Chicago exchanges: "Attention, spreaders day!"

Normally, these warnings are issued on Fridays to remind the pit traders to cover exposed positions for the weekend. Last week, the warnings became Thursday because it was assumed, correctly

the warnings began Thursday because it was assumed, correctly as it turned out, that most traders would not wait until Friday to cover their positions.

Those who sell futures short are usually in a more vulnerable position than those have bought contracts because most shorts do

not have the underlying instruments to deliver. Last week, the shorts were particularly nervous because many had huge paper profits and wanted to protect themselves against any adverse develop-ments over the long weekend. The resultant buying on

nonsense, but to ignore them is dangerous.

Most rumors are

Thursday and Friday of futures in Treasury bills, bonds, bank certificates of deposit and Eurodollar contracts stabilized markets that had been ravaged earlier by unfounded rumors that several major New York banks faced the same problems that would require the Federal Reserve to weave the same financial safety net that it did earlier in the month for Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of

Chicago.

"Most rumors are nonsense, but to ignore them in the futures market is analagous to refusing to get out of the way of a charging bull just because you know the animal shouldn't be there," said Norman E. Mains, the chief financial-futures economist at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., Chicago. "In this case the rumors stimulated the 'flight to quality' that caused investment portfolio managers and other investors to unload Treasury bonds, CDs and Eurodollar futures and shift the proceeds into 90-day Trea-

Dy the close Friday, the spot June T-bill futures were up 49 basis points (a basis point is a hundredth of a percentage point) on the week, but the spot T-bond delivery was down a staggering 38/32. The spot CD and Eurodollar futures finished unchanged for the week, largely because of the short covering.

"There were several other key factors that caused T-bill prices

to rise." Mr. Mains noted. "Congress was playing cat and mouse with the administration over the debt ceiling and as a result the Treasury had reduced the supply of bills in recent weeks, at a time when many investors became wary of CDs carrying the name of

Meanwhile, T-bond futures had been under increasing pressure from the continuing strength of the U.S. economy, which at this stage of the recovery creates heavy demand for long-term credit. Interest rates were also rising, with the concomitant decline in bond prices, because of what Mr. Mains and many of his colleagues term "a less than caring" attitude by the Congress over the federal budget deficit during this election year.

B ut as traders eagerly hedged their positions late last week, the spreaders who provide much of a futures market's liquidity were also under intense pressure, especially those who were rolling out of the June contract, which expires June 6, and into the next spot month, September. As one pit trader on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange noted:

"As a rule, the price spread between financial-futures delivery months should reflect short-term interest rates. But with demand fron the should respect short-term interest rates, but with demand for T-bills coming in from all sides, the spreaders had to pay dearly to get their June positions rolled into September. We expect the same to happen with the T-bonds later next month, when its spot month goes off the board."

Specifically, the price differential, or spread, of the June bills over those deliverable in September at last Friday's close jumped

to 155 basis points from 80 the week before. (The June-September CD spread also exploded, to 130 basis points from 78.)

Late interbank rates on May 25/28, excluding fees. for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2:00 pm 8.F. S.F. Yea 5.531 • 136.67 • 132.74 y — 24.73 24.00 • 4.906 • 121.25 • 1.177 • 76.925 3.1101 328.53

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Market Closings

All U.S. financial markets were closed Monday in observance of the Memorial Day holiday. Government offices and many businesses also were closed. The weekly Treasury bill auction will

British markets were closed Monday for a bank holiday.

Building a Financial-Services Empire in U.K.

Jacob Rothschild **Must Bridge Credibility Gap**

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC suffers from a name that sounds, as one London newspaper put it, "like Groucho Marx's lawyer."

But finding a snappier name is hardly the toughest challenge facing Jacob Rothschild's everexpanding financial-services empire: It has developed a credibility problem that might call for the services of Groucho Marx's PR man.
Mr. Rothschild dazzled the

Mr. Rothschild dazzled the financial world by announcing two mergers within six months, each doubling the size of his conglomerate. When the second merger is complete, probably in July, he will preside over a new company — tentatively called Allied Rothschild Charterhouse PLC

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ern Europe. Traditionally, U.S. bank offices

exclusively to serve large corporate customers. But now, faced with flagging loan demand in other

parts of the world and encouraged

by what some bankers described as a rebirth of the profit motive in Europe, many U.S. banks consider

Europe a potential source of in-creased business from large and

FRANKFURT - Several of the

embracing life insurance, merchant banking, investment management, venture capital, stockbroking, leasing and factoring.

So far, the London financial community is generally skeptical about the latest merger, which brings in Hambro Life Assurance. Investment analysts and rival bankers accuse Mr. Rothschild of

expanding helter-skelter. The stock market, seeing little logic in the loosely connected conglomerate and fearing new acquisitions, has knocked CJR shares down 25 percent since the merger was announced in April.

"My concern with that mob — and it is a mob — is too many chiefs and not enough Indians," the chief financial officer of a big British industrial company said.

At the London stockbrokerage of de Zoete & Bevan, Anthony

Munns, an analyst, said: "I'm not yet convinced that the management is in place to control the whole thing."

In the face of this barrage, Mr. Rothschild and his team are putting

biggest U.S. banks, chastened by troubled loans to Latin America and in search of new fields, are expanding their activities in West-sphere, particularly in Britain and

abroad have been set up almost to profit as a basis for growth."

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

rest of the world is more difficult,

they are turning back to Europe," said Eberhard Weiershauser, man-

sphere, particularly in Britain and

West Germany, that is shifting em-

The largest U.S. bank, New York's Citibank, is planning a ma-

jor push into services for medium-

size and small businesses - a sec-

tor that its executives call the

its forces in West Germany and

Economists said that in addition to the effect of the three-week old

strike in the auto industry, a tradi-

pected April's trade surplus to out-strip March's 4.54 billion DM, as

companies tried to bring forward

export deliveries to head off strikes.

April reflects above all a 2.2-bil-lion-DM deficit on transfers after a

1.9-billion-DM March deficit and a deficit of 2 billion DM a year ago,

The April popmerchandise trade

But the German current account is traditionally very strong in the final quarter and economists said

EC Inflation Up

LUXEMBOURG - Consumer prices rose 0.8 percent in April in the European Commu-

nity, mainly due to strong in-

creases in Greece and Britain, the European Statistics Office

Although this is the bigges monthly increase since last Oc-

tober, the 12-month inflation rate (from April 1983 to April

1984) of 7.7 percent was the lowest for more than five years. The inflation rate in April

was 1.9 percent in Greece, 1.3 percent in Britain, 0.7 percent in Italy and Belgium, 0.6 per-

cent in France and Luxem-

bourg, 0.3 percent in the Neth-

criands and 0.2 percent in West Germany and Denmark.

The Irish inflation rate is cal-

culated on a three-month basis.

It was 2.4 percent in February. The 12-mooth rate was 17.1

percent in Greece, 11.5 percent

in Italy, 7.8 percent in France

and Luxembourg, 7.5 percent in Belgium, 6.6 percent in Den-

mark, 5.2 percent in Britain, 3.5

percent in the Netherlands and 3.2 percent in West Germany.

reported Monday.

In April, Fell For 12 Months

account showed the deficit widening to 1.1 billion DM from 900 million in March and 865 million

economists said.

DM a year earlier.

The weak current account in

phasis from "income redistribution.

How Company Grew to Dwarf Family Bank

Four years ago, after a spat with his cousin Evelyn de Rothschild, Jacob Rothschild left the family merchant bank of N.M. Rothschild & Sons. Here is a summary of how he built an empire dwarfing the family

September 1980: Jacob Rothschild leaves N.M. Roth-schild but remains head of RIT Ltd., a flashy investment trust. RIT and N.M. Rothschild sever shareholding links. September 1981: David

Montagu, one of Britain's best-known merchant bankers, joins Mr. Rothschild's group after

holding top posts at Samuel Montagu & Co., Orion Bank and Merrill Lynch & Co.'s London corporate-finance unit. March 1982: RIT absorbs Great Northern Investment Trust in a

March 1982: RIT absorbs Great Northern Investment Trust in a £97-million merger (\$134.2 million at current rates).

November 1982: RIT buys a 29.9-percent stake in a small London stockbroker, Kitcat & Aitken, gaining the services of a highly respected trader and investment manager, Nils Taube.

August 1983: RIT & Northern buys 50 percent of the New York investment bank of LF. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin for £42

with Charterhouse Group, parent of a merchant bank and a wide range of industrial investments. The merger creates Charterhouse J.

with capital and reserves of about £600 million.



Jacob Rothschild

November 1983: RIT & Northern announces a £400-million merger

Rothschild PLC, or CJR.

December 1983: Richard Thornton, a well-known British invest-

ment manager, joins CJR.

April 1984: CJR announces plans for a merger with Hambro Life
Assurance that would create Allied Rothschild Charterhouse PLC,

Fed Ready to Aid Troubled Banks, Official Asserts

WASHINGTON - The vice own feet." chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Preston Martin, said

Mr. Martin was speaking in a television interview Monday after the rescue of Continental Illinois dial markets that the central bank National Bank & Trust Co. earlier this month. Cootinental had a run on its deposits starting May 10 af-ter rumors of financial problems at the bank. A week later, the government and other banks stepped in in rescue the Chicago institution.

The Fed official said the Fed was ready to take action similar to the rescue of Continental.

But he rejected a suggestion that United States was on the brink of a banking crisis. The situation in Chicago [at Cootinental Illinois] has stabilized. It is a sound bank. What the people who are making good progress there need is time." The federal rescue plan for Con-

tinental was intended to give the bank, the eighth largest in the United States, time to resolve its affairs through a merger or some other

Mr. Martin said that "there may he a merger." But be recalled that in a similar case in Pennsylvania in 1980, "the oew management was

able to put the bank back oo its

Last week, there were unsubstanthe Fed was prepared in "lend, lend boldly, and keep on lending" if boldly, and keep on lending if ties and bank shares fell sharply, tiated rumors that another bank, before stabilizing Friday.

was prepared in stand fully behind the U.S. banking system, which has heavy loan commitments to Latin America. On interest rates, Mr. Martin

was hopeful of a reduction by the fall. "There's no real economic reason for them in be that high. There is fear and concern that keeps the rates up," he said.

ime and for Xni 175

Minutes of the March meeting of the Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee released last week showed that Mr. Martin was the only member to vote against a tighter credit policy.

But he said Monday that he be-lieved the Fed was generally on the right course.

Continental Will Repay Fines For Withdrawals

CHICAGO — Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., in letters to depositors, said Monday it would repay penal-ties of customers who withdrew

money recently.
"With the many rumors reported about Cootinental Bank recently, we can understand concerns for safety undoubtedly cootributed to your decision to close your investment certifi-cate," the bank said.
"As an accommodation to

our customers who suffered a fmancial loss as a result of an mancial loss as a result of an early withdrawal penalty incurred during the period of May 7 through May 18, we are extending this limited offer: If you open a Cootinental bank investment certificate — for any maturity currently offered for the amount you withdrew — we will deposit an immediate we will deposit an immediate bonus interest payment in your account that equals the funds you lost on the early withdrawal penalty for your previous certif-

W. German Trade Data Disappoint Analysts

small companies.

"One fact is valid for all the United States banks: Because the business in the 1970s. Manufactur-

WIESBADEN, West Germany - West Germany's current acindiany strong export sector, the value of imports is likely to rise as the dollar's recewed strength against the mark works through.

Mr. Wolfmeyer said by head Monday.

Economists said the April fig-ures for merchandise trade and for the current account were very disappointing. They are particularly disappointing because the effects of strikes demanding a 35-hour

work week will oot appear until data for May are released. The current account is the broadest measure of trade, including merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

The merchandise trade account had a provisional surplus of 2.6 billion DM, a sharp narrowing from a 4.5-billion-DM surplus in

In April last year, the current there is as yet no reason to doubt account had a surplus of 33 million that 1983's surplus of 10.06 billion DM, while the trade surplus was DM can be repeated. The data for March were unre-

vised from provisional estimates.

The statistics office said imports in April totaled a provisional 35.66 billion DM, up from 31.13 billion DM a year earlier, while exports rose to 38.21 billion DM from 33.83 billion DM.

In value terms, imports were 5.7 percent lower in April than in March, while exports fell 9.8 per-

For 1984's first four months, the current account had a 1.5-billion-DM surplus, compared with a 5.2-billion-DM surplus a year earlier. The trade surplus fell slightly, to 13.9 billion DM from 14.6 billion

In value terms, imports in the first four months totaled 144.4 biliion DM, up 16 percent from a year earlier, and exports rose 14 percent to 158.3 billion DM.

Peter Wolfmeyer, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said that on a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade surplus for the first four months was about 14.5 billion DM. That would give a full year figure of about 43.5 billion

This would be just above 1983's 41.98 billion DM, but well below forecasts earlier this year of a 55billion-DM surplus, which now seems far too optimistic, Mr. Wolf-

The weak April trade data could have been affected by this year's Easter holidays, as Easter in 1983 fell partly at the end of March, Mr. Wolfmeyer said.

built in West Germany.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.,
which primarily deals with large
corporations, is not following the agement board chairman of Chase

Major U.S. Banks Expanding Activities in Western Europe

trend into the middle market, But it is seeking to develop cheaper ways to finance major capital-goods investments for its big export-orient-

The banks say they sense an advantage over their European competitors because U.S. banking is more technologically advanced and more experienced in using innovative financial instruments, such as

Chase Manhattan is regrouping currency exchange options, is forces in West Germany and The six Citibank branches in West Germany, plus a seventh re-cently opened in Nuremberg, have begun touting the advantages of their electronic-hanking system to businesses with annual sales from \$20 million to \$100 million. Many port business that Citibank offi- ernment-subsidized bank lending. West German banker cautioned.

ers Hanover Trust Co., according to a bank official, plans an expansion of the five-bank oetwork it has niques.

cials hope will entice them in adopt modern money-management techniques, while the financing banks claimed corporate and investment tax credits that enabled them to be

er data processing to transfer funds and perform other tasks, eliminating much time-consuming paper-"We all know that money is expensive," Friedrich W. Menzel, treasurer of Citibank AG, said in an interview. "So, to move it faster

Kurt F. Viermetz, Morgan Guaranty's general manager in Frank-furt, says Morgan is trying to win business by assembling unconven-

tional financing packages.

company, Voest-Alpine.
The package allowed Bethlehem

relatively lenient on the loan terms with Bethlehem.

Morgan attracted attentioo last summer with a leasing agreement it arranged for Bethlehem Steel Corp. That plan enabled Bethlehem to acquire \$500 million of casting equipment from the Austrian steel

tage of Austrian gov-

"The great new ideas came from outside," Mr. Viermetz said. "That

means the business is going to the banks that developed them." The growing interest in Europe is not without its risks. The European market is crowded and fiercely

competitive, local bank officials note. And interest rates that are relatively low, compared to Latin America, for example, mean a nar-rower spread between a bank's cost of funds and what it can charge. Moreover, the small, family-owned companies that make up the middle market are often reluctant to shift business from banks that

have served them for generations. "The middle market in Europe is difficult, if not dangerous, and the traditional American banker is ool

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31.1983

Assets	DM million	Liabilities	DM million
Cash Reserves and Balance		Banking Liabilities	56,273
with Banks	es 1,051	Promissory notes	950
Securities	1,804	Bonds	3,760
Loans	60,823	Provisions	165
Participations	176	Capital	1,000
Real estates and buildings	21	Reserves	1,891
Unpaid Capital	850	Loans on a trust basis	7,197
Loans on a trust basis	7,197	Other Liabilities	1,508
Other Assets	822		_
Total Assets	72,744	Total Liabilities	72,744

We shall be pleased to send you on request a copy of the Annual Report for 1983 together with a summary of Kreditanstalt's activities.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Reuters's Financial-Data Service Fuels Growth

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service LONDON - For millions of newspaper readers, the name Reuters has been familiar for more than a century on news stories from every coroer of the globe. To investors, however, Reuters's highly regarded international news service is not the attraction as they consider the 114 million shares of Reuters stock that will be sold here and in New York Thursday.

The stock issue, which is meant to raise up to \$370 million for Reuters's institutional and newspaper owners, is structured to leave up to 28 percent of the company in pubfic hands. The actual share price will be set Thursday on the basis of tenders and consultation between investment bankers in London and in New York.

The Reuters that investors will be buying into is a diversified communications concern that has grown into a major force in financial-data reporting. Some 20 years ago, Reviers sized up the implica-tions of computers for traders and financial analysis and started down a path that has since given it a pivotal role in reporting and han-dling financial data and information in the world's financial cen-

currency trading, the network allows direct dealer-to-dealer connections and is increasingly being used to carry out the transactions

Reuters does not break out separate results for its two operating arms, but analysts say there is no doubt that the financial-data octwork, and oot the news agency, is behind its growth.

The company's pretax profits jumped from \$2.7 million on sales of \$125 million in 1980 to \$79.6 million on sales of \$337.3 million

It is the growth potential and the investment needs of the financial operations that convinced the British newspaper owners who control Reuters, many of whom are short of funds for their publishing operations, that it was time to cash in

part of their stake. Analysts agree that Reuters has plenty of room for expansion over the oext several years, but are cautious about their ability to predict where the financial-information revolution is headed.

The company has 15,000 sub-scribers, who use more than 32,500 headstart, but that's about all you video terminals and 6.500 teleprint- can say at this point," said Jennifer ers to display market prices for Nibbs, publishing analyst at Buck-everything from currencies to oil-master & Monre in London. The tanker rentals. In such fields as really difficult thing is to figure out what the competition is doing."

> Reuters's nearest competitor is Telerate Systems Inc., a rapidly growing, 15-year-old company controlled by Britain's Exco Inter-

> Telerate has yet to match Reu-ters's range of services, but it leads in the number of terminals in-stalled in the United States, the major market for both companies.
> Telerate has also established a strong lead in the United States in reporting on government securities

Numerous other companies, Telekurs of Switzerland also compete with Reuters to supply certain types of information in certain ar-

As Reuters races to expand the it will be competing with everyone from analytical services like Dun &

their equipment in the so-called office of the future.

In the long run, though, the key question is how fast, and how profitably. Reuters can grow. Analysis here say that neither the Reuters prospectus, nor independent sources, yield a clear picture of how close Reuters's major markets are to saturation.

One assumption, based on an analysis by Telerate, is that there is room for at least several more years of strong expansion. But analysts dismiss the projection as guess-

Reuters's greatest strength is its "contributed-data" networks, where the users of Reuters video monitors are also a source of mar-ket information. Contributed data such as Commodity News Service are essential for situations like cur-inc. Quotron, Quick of Japan and rency trading, where there is a no rency trading where there is a no central exchange, or in shipping markets, where considerable deal-ing is carried out after the close of the Baltic Exchange bere.

features it is offering users for stor-tion to the network, dealers in es-ate's dominance. Telerate has an ing, retrieving and manipulating sence are using Reuters electronic exclusive agreement with one of the

And How They Are Affec	ted by Offering
teathin the same	picte many volumes abayes fivey solidatures are soliton (In million)
Florit Holdings ST, 100, 545 Résistre 24,000,000	2294,462 \$ 8,471 29,000,000 \$1,046
American Remanders 30,807,440 Nove Congression Ltd., 27,873,598	8,162,064 22,2-50.
Read International 25,405,577 The Consider and Regulated at the Consider and Regulated at the Consider at the	\$,422.720

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22.03 2124

tional markets and many more participants than you can get on an exchange floor," said Martin Roetter, a specialist in information networks for Arthur D. Little & Co. in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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The importance of user input is highlighted in the U.S. govern-By contributing market informaters has been unable to dent Teler-

In other markets, such as equityprice quotations, Reuters receive its information from central exchanges, as do its competitors. Here, the need is to compete in terms of speed, reliability, format of presentation, and, increasingly, the ability to offer such extra feaent-securities market, where Reu- tures as automatic monitoring of selected stocks for preset buy and

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Finally, Renters is assembling data, it is plunging into areas where it will be competing with everyone tual rading room.

The electronic marketplace makes it possible to have internating for match.

Exchange as a substitute for an active central brokers in the market more of the information it disseminates into data bases that users can rangement that Reuters has thus the into, adding data storage and retrieval to its delivery business.

Air Florida Is Buffeted By New Financial Crises

By Agis Salpukas

MIAMI - Air Florida, the airline that was going to show the established carriers how to thrive under deregulation, is now reeling from one financial crisis to another.

The Miami-based airline, one of the first low-fare carriers to spring up after the industry was deregulated in 1978, has had losses of \$138 million since 1980, when it carned \$5.7 million. To keep flying, it has sold assets, slashed its payroll and renegotiated its debt with lenders, primarily General Electric Ceredit Corp., the credit ann of General Electric Corp. of the United States.

The survival of the upstart now

da was attempting to persuade Del-ta Air Lines to honor its tickets and handle its baggage under an inter-line agreement. And as Air Florida executives were trying to put out that fire, another broke out: Eastern Airlines said that it would accent Arimes said that it would accept Air Florida only for flights on Eastern. Eastern said it was taking the action in regard to Air Florida to reduce our financial exposure."

Under standard interline agreements, airlines will honor each other's tickets on an unrestricted basis: for example, a passenger holding an American ticket could use it on an Eastern flight if that were more convenient. The canceling of what are called

interline agreements by the two major carriers, however, could be a

severe blow to the struggling airline by making it difficult to link up its passengers with connecting flights on those carriers.

COMPANY NOTES

However, said Robert Joedicke, airline analyst for Shearson Leh-

man/American Express. "the elimmation of the interline agreements in itself is not a reason to file for bankruptcy." He said that it was the cash squeeze on Air Florida

that was the problem.
On another front, Air Florida was warned by the Airlines Clearing House, which settles accounts among carriers, that it may lose its membership if it does not pay a \$2million past due account by Tues-

The airline has undergone several financial restructurings. Interfirst Bank of Dallas threw the airline into default twice and seized its receivables. So far, however, with an infusion of money from GECC in return for options to buy stock, the carrier has been able to squeak seems largely dependent on the established competitors that it once vowed to shake up.

Recently, for example, Air Flori
Recently, for example, Air Flori
GECC lead it the \$5 million needgotiations are under way to have GECC lead it the \$5 million need-ed to cover its obligations. GECC, however, has demanded

that in return for the loan it take over the liens on planes.

Mitsubishi Sets Nippon Oil Link

TOKYO — Nippon Oil Cn. and Mitsubishi Oil Co. agreed

and Missibish Oil Co. agreed on a link including refining and marketing, spokesmen for both companies said Monday. Under the agreement, the two concerns jointly will import crude oil, charter tankers, share oil tanks and adjust marketing

The Nippon-Mitsubishi group will become Japan's leading oil distributor, with a domestic market share of 25 percent, industry sources said.

Fuji Electric Co. expects a 10- shareholder approval at its annual sercent rise in profit to 9.30 billion general meeting Thursday. yen (\$40.25 million) in the year for the year are expected to rise 5 million), up from 837.2 million in percent to 375 billion yen on continuing strong demand for electric of minority interests in a 72.5-permotors, meters, electronic parts cent held subsidiary, Swire Propermotors, and automatic vending machines, ties Ltd. The company proposes be said. The company will retain a the issue of 130 new Swire Pacific

audio products, is likely to offer shares representing about 35 per-cent of the company to the public in early June, the company and the sole underwriter, Schroders & Chartered Ltd., said. The issue will raise 90 million to 110 million Hong Kong dollars (\$11.5 million to \$14 million), representing 60 million to 63 million shares. Schroders said. It will be the first public share offering in Hong Kong since the British foreign sec-retary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in April that Britain will relinquish sovereignty to China in 1997. Gold Peak said it had after-tax profits of more than 20 million dollars in the

year ended March 30 and expects a

Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Vi-enna sold 74 percent of the nominal profits for the current fiscal year: share capital of its subsidiary Hutchison Whampon Ltd. said Bankhaus Broll and Kalmus AG to holders of 110.48 million ordinary the Italian banking group Istimto shares elected to receive new shares. Bancario San Paolo di Torino in lieu of a special 4-Hong-Kong-/Banco Lariano. Creditanstalt de-dollar-a-share cash dividend. A to-clined to disclose how much San tal of 482-02 million shares were Paolo paid, but banking sources eligible. The company said this estimated the price at about \$5 mil-would mean the issue of 37.9 million new 1-dollar shares, subject to

Swire Pacific Ltd. expects net ending March 31, 1985, managing 1984 carnings of more than 1.03 director Kineraro Ono said. Sales billion Hong Kong dollars (\$131.78 5-yen dividend for the year. "A" shares, plus 1,610 dollars cash
Gold Peak Industries (Holdings) for every 500 Swire Properties
Ltd., which makes batteries and car shares.

COMPANY **EARNINGS**

Revenue and profits, in millions otherwise indicated

Australia

mmit Leaders Vow to Push Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moseow an Economic Recovery 2 FOR 1

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Debt Crisis in the Third World Is Intensifying (Continued from Page 1) (Continued from Page 1) interest charges for every one-point rise in interest charges for every one-point hold the bulk of this debt. And if interest rates are rising. And if interest rates are rising.

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many experts point out, it is be-Parents the said cause economic growth is more rapid than desired, and that rapid 🟙 🚾 Abrilla 🖖 growth, they add, is worth more to the developing countries than the rise in debt costs. Property of the second i 🙀 saka 🗀 🖂 📈 Balance in the case of

"A one percentage-point change in OECD growth has seven times as much impact as a one percentagepoint change in interest rates," William R. Cline, a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, told a recent congressional hearing.

Nevertheless, the rate increases call into question the strength and durability of the business recovery now under way in the industrial-ized world. This recovery is essential for the export sales and hardcurrency earnings that developing countries need to service their debt.

Despite all the official talk and there is a lot of it - about the nagement of the Third World's debt crisis being "on schedule," there is no escaping the conclusion that the cries of alarm from the developing countries and the signs of alarm in world financial markets of the conclusion of alarm in world financial markets of the conclusion of the conclusio

kets had a gasp of panic as unsubstantiated rumors about the liquidity of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., the fourth-largest U.S. commercial bank, sent bank share prices skidding in New York and the dollar tumbling on foreign-exchange markets.

Calm was restored on Friday, but there was a notable shift of funds into U.S. Treasury paper, the safest dollar investment vehicle, widening the gap between rates for commercial borrowers. At the same time, the gap between very shortterm interest rates and longer-term about the impact of an overly stim-rates widened, indicating that incurity at the expense of higher re-

were closed Monday for the Me- veloping countries to service their morial Day holiday and in Britain bank debt. for a bank holiday.

about the banks flourished - ment by the debtor countries, in-

the ability of banks to survive if their loans to developing countries go sour. While the U.S. banking authorities' salvage of Continental Illinois, crippled by bad loans to domestic U.S. clients, publicly demonstrated that depositors will receive unlimited protection, fears abound about what this means for the ability of the Federal Reserve to manage its monetary policy so as to keep the current robust business recovery from overheating.

In fact, it was the Fed's concern vestors were seeking short-term se- prompted the rise in interest rates. This rise provoked cries of alarm from the major debtors and fueled Markets in the United States anew fears about the ability of de-

The strategy adopted in the sum-The ease with which rumors mer of 1982 - economic adjust-

ability of emergency bridging loans from the industrialized countries remains in place. The major policy-makers, led by the U.S. Treasury, remain committed to this "ad hoc" approach. They see it as successful to date and as adequate to handle the problem, which is seen lasting at least through the end of this

But in the wake of the renewed rise in U.S. interest rates and the feared impact on economic growth in the industrialized world, an increasingly wide group of experts is questioning the continued efficacy of that strategy.

Their argument is that the current strategy has a short-term goal of averting a potential crisis. No one disputes the view that it has succeeded. Bot the strategy, they note, fails to address the funda mental medium-term issue of what can be done to ease the debt bur-Academic economists have been

saying this from the beginning of the crisis. But, significantly, leading bank economists are oow join-

This is the first of two articles on the

bank in which CJR holds 50 per-

cent, and CJR's Londoo merchant

specialize in financings for emerg-ing companies. While Allied offi-

cials say they would like to serve

the hlue chips, they probably will concentrate on their niche.

client, said John Hyde, chairman

of Charterhouse Japhet, "but I'm

also specialize in taking quick profits from takeovers and other high-

Where Allied will be weak, ana-

securities trading, an activity oor-mally considered the heart of a

U.S.-style investment bank, Nei-ther L.F. Rothschild nor Charter-

house Japhet are major players in this area, Moreover, because Allied

will own only half of the New York

bank, coordination with the rest of

Another concern is that Kitcat &

Aitken, the London stockbroker-

age in which CJR holds a stake, is

so small as to be "almost irrele-

Asian Commodities

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES

the empire could be complicated.

Mr. Rothschild and his friends

realistic.

Yes, I'd like to have ICI as a

GDP of China Is Seen Growing By 8% in '84

HONG KONG - China's gross domestic product is expected to grow more than 8 percent in 1984 despite central government moves to slow the economy's growth, the Bank of America said Monday in an economic survey of Asian coun-

The survey, released here, said Hong Kong's GDP is also likely to grow an inflation-adjusted 8 percent this year. GDP is a measure of a nation's output of goods and services, excluding foreign investments.

ft also-forecast real GDP growth of 9.5 percent in Singapore, the highest expected in the region. It said the structure of Singapore's economy would continue to change, with a shift towards electronics-related ex-

Exports of crude oil and liq-uefied natural gas should help Malaysia's economy grow 6.5 to 7 percent, the bank said.

Prague to Partly Honor 1920s Bonds

Petty, president of the council and

chairmao of Marine Midlaod

falling under the agreement are na-tional bonds issued by the Czecho-

slovak Republic io 1922; municipal

boods issued by the City of Carls-

had in 1924, and those of the City

of Greater Prague, dated 1922. Of

standing. Of the \$9 million in mu-

nicipal bonds issued, around \$1.3

Among the eight series of bonds

NEW YORK - More than 60 years after being issued, defaulted Czechoslovak boods with a face value of about \$3 million will be honored — at least, in part.

The Czechoslovak Finance Ministry signed an agreement in New York on Friday to settle claims oo the bonds. The agreement was also signed by the Foreign Boodhold-er's Protective Council, a comprofit organizatioo representing holders of foreign bonds in the United States. The bonds were offered in the United States during the 1920s. As a first step under the agree-

ment, qualified bondholders will receive 2.5 percent of the face value of any bond presented within one year to Irving Trust Co., which has been named as the paying agent. Then, after a year, the final terms amounts of principal and any interest to be repaid, will be announced.

"From the financial point of view, there is oo profit for us," said Frantisek Kudrna, director of legal affairs at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Finance, who signed the

We gain on this agreement morally, because we have fulfilled our ohligations," said Richard Hlavaty, commercial counselor of the of the boods, issued in denominarioos of \$500 and \$1,000, were Czechoslovak Embassy in New York, who witnessed the signing. "We need to achieve a settle-

bought by Czechoslovak-Americans through banks. Recovering the outstanding boods, after 60 years in antics or in ment, and the amount to be paid will be a function of how many bonds are found," said John R.

safe-deposit boxes, will not be easy. Bondholders will he informed of the agreement through a series of financial advertisements paid for by the Czechoslovak government. "Finding a majority of bondholders is unusual. We have been as low as 10 perceot, 1 would hope to approach 50 percent," said Mr.

bonds from Poland, Bulgaria and the \$23 million of national boods issued, about \$1.5 million are out-Romania. "On a prewar bond, the past-due interest is often more than the prinmillion were never redeemed. Most cipal," he said.

Petty, who has helped to resolve

previous disputes oo defaulted

Kidder Peabody S.A.

is moving to 7 Place Vendôme Paris 1er

numbers will not change.

Mitsubishiv Jacob Rothschild's Empire Faces Credibility Gap as Expansion Continues

(Continued From Page 15) together B corporate strategy, and

trying to find a clear way to explain As a first step to reduce the market's anxiety. Allied is promising to forgo hig acquisitions for a spell. "The big bang types of thing are behind us," said Mark Weinberg, who will be chief executive of Allied Rothschild and, along with Mr. Rothschild, joint chairman. "The challenge now is to pull the pieces

If anyone can do that, observers ay, it is Mr. Weinberg. At age 52, he South African-trained lawyer is me of Britain's most celebrated inancial innovators. From a £Inillion investment in 1971 (\$1.38 nillion at current rates), he rapidly milt Hambro Life into one of Britin's higgest and most profitable

Uotil recently, Mr. Weinberg re-- ected the idea of a financial conlomerate. He still has his reservaions.

"I don't believe in financial conglomeration for the sake of finan-

cial conglomeration," be said. So why merge Hambro Life and Mr. Rothschild's CJR? Mr. Weinberg points to "happenstance" and his esteem for Mr. Rothschild, as well as a long-term need for more capital and a broader range of products to cope with what he sees as a revolution in financial services.

Computer technology and the breakdown of barriers between banks, brokers and insurers will mean fast growth for companies that can use the same salesmen to sell a dozen or so financial prod-ucts, Mr. Weinberg said. Maintaining a huge sales force to peddle just one or two products, he said, is woefully inefficient.

Commercial banks and such big brokers as Merrill Lynch & Co. are slowly moving loward an 'integraled" approach to selling. "The rest of us won't be able to compete with them unless we go down the same route," Mr. Weinberg said.

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There, he argues, lies the logic of Allied Rothschild.

The core of the new comp will be Hambro Life and its 3,000 salesmen. Already, Hambro Life calls the top 25 percent of its salesmen "financial management con-sultants." Along with life insurance, they sell such products as pensions, investment and cash management, and tax-planning ad-

Britain appears to be a good can-didate for a trial of Mr. Weinberg's marketing ideas. There are no stockbrokers with nationwide networks of offices: only the big commercial, or clearing, banks and the insurers have access to masses of well-heeled but financially unsophisticated customers. Training the salesmen and coor-

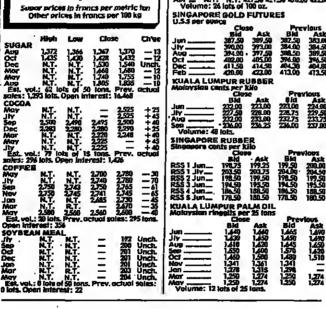
dinating a conglomerate, however, will oot be easy, as even Mr. Wein-

More and more financial companies will "leverage" their sales networks by adding new products, agreed David Schrempl, president of Cigna International, the overseas unit of the U.S. insurance giant Cigna Corp. But he warned against trying to solve too many personal financial problems with one sales force: "There's only so much one salesman can do well." The lone salesman will never be

an expert in a dozen products, Mr. Weinberg allowed, "What he does know is that there are some technical backup people in the organization, and what their phone number

If insurance salesmen will market the products, the rest of Allied will create them. But the rest of Allied is an odd mixture, and analysts are asking: "Where's the syn-

Paris Commodities May 28



Curação, Netherlands Antilles

Shareholders

Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at the offices of

the Company, John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curação, Netherlands Antilles on 21st June, 1984 at 10.00 a.m.

of the Company or from the Paying Agent mentioned hareunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting

Willemstad, 29th Mey, 1984.

Pierson, Heldring & Piarson N.V. Herengracht 214 Amsterdam.

L.F. Rothschild, Uoterberg, vant," as a senior CJR executive berg imposes order and organiza-Towbin, the New York investment put it. This executive asserts that allied Mr. Rothschild's colleagues re-

should buy a bigger British hroker. bank, Charterhouse Japhet, both Bu Mr. Weinberg said the compaoy will have enough on its plate and probably should grow its brokerage skills in-house. In Asia, Allied will have little presence beyond investment man-agement. Richard Thornton,

charged with formulating the oew company's Asian strategy, said it will be "total failure" if Allied has not formed a link with a big Japa-oese securities house within five The bigger question for Allied is whether Mr. Weinberg can per-

risk moves. In a typical maneuver earlier this year, Mr. Rothschild and Sir James Goldsmith, the Ansuade his independent-minded glo-French financier, bought about papermaker, for \$100 million. Rat-led by the implied takeover threat, St. Regis promptly bought the shares back for about \$150 million. crew to pull in the same direction. Some analysts say the top ranks are heavy with "gunslingers" good at pulling off flashy deals but weak in idministering a big company. "If it didn't have a lot of gunlysts say, is in the mainstream of slingers," Mr. Thornton countered,

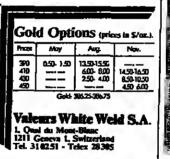
it would be a pretty boring thing," will Mr. Rothschild and some of his highfliers get bored as Mr. Wein-

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throwing ideas up in the air for the rest of us to catch." Mr. Hvde said. "His objective was 10 gel big soon, and he's done it," Mr. Wein-

berg said of his new partner. "He says he wants to hang up his gun now. That's the key point. You either accep) that or you don't -- and

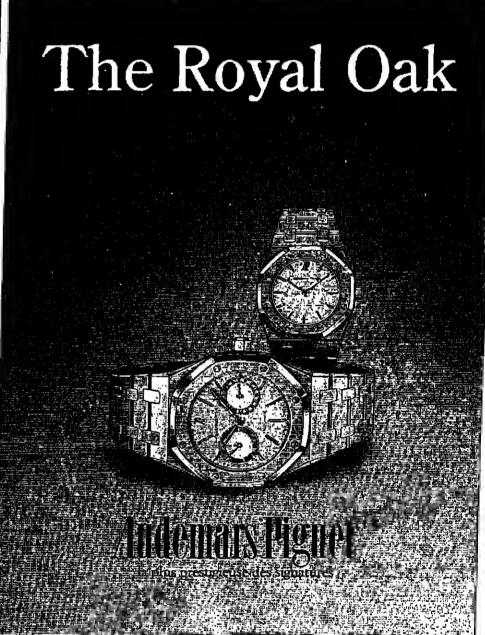
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(Continued From Page 19)

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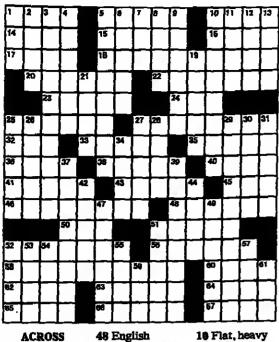
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1984



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WHEN DENNIS GROWS UP I'LL BET HE MARGES THAT GIRL!

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JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arrold and Bob Lee

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from significance to triviality 20 Short length of track 22 Wise; cautious

23 Former First Family 24 Conclusion 25 Drive or putt 27 Far surpass 32 Dead heat

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8 Lose footing 43 Typographer's fine line 9 Christie's 45 Anger 46 Components Adversary" O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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BOOKS

By Jim Harrison, 241 pp. \$15.95. Seymour Lawrence/E.P. Dutton, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

SUNDOG .

Reviewed by Michiko Kakurani

L "Sundog" is a kind of detective story. In this case, it is a detective story concerned with the "mystery of personality" — specifically that of an eccentric and larger-than-life advennirer named Robert Corvis Strang. Strang, it appears, embodies all the opti-

mism, vitality and raw, frontier values of an older and now almost defunct America; and by turning a journalist's pursuit of him into a "Heart of Darkness"-like quest for knowledge, Harrison would seem to have found a narranve strategy perfectly designed for showing off the gift for epic story-telling that he used to such effect in his fine novella. "Legends of the Fall."

Unfortunately, something has gone seriously away in Harrison's execution of this book. His characters are neither mythic personages resonant with meaning, nor the kind of wellrounded figures one meets in the best natural-istic fiction; rather, they remain an assortment of clickes — unlikable line-drawings, rendered with a shaky hand.

As for the story of their overlapping lives, it never becomes more than a string of reminiscences held together by portentously withheld secrets later revealed with a heavy clunk. Not only does this device make for crude storytelling but in this book, it doesn't even have the desired effect of sustaining the reader's inter-

To readers of Harrison's earlier books, the narrator of "Sundog" will be a familiar figure. Like the heroes in "Farmer" and "Wolf," he is a randy, hard-drinking fellow, suffering from the anxieties of middle-age. What makes him different from so many previous Harrison males is that he is also supposed to be a jaded city slicker—a symbol of what happens when we exchange the hard, manly ways of Strang for the seaf-indulgent ones of our overcivilized society. The trouble is, his life as a member of a fachionable history set fells to come align.

fashionable literary set fails to come alive.

Fed up with his plushy existence and recling from a recent divorce, the narrator is intrigued. when a rich Palm Beach tycoon tells him to write an article about Strang, his former son-in-law — a real man, "someone who actually does things," "a man totally free of the bond-

age of the appropriate." Strang, it turns out, lives not far from where the narrator grew up. in the backwoods of Michipan - the territory that Harrison has returned to again and again in his novels and poetry — and during his trip there, the narrator begins to review his own life, as well as speculate about this mysterious man he is soon to meet. What has taken Strang to the most "godforsaken parts of our world" Why does he now live as a recluse, far from civilization? Is it true, as one character implies, that he has "lost all his marbles"? And what about a bartender's warning that the whole family is rough and possibly dangerous?

family is rough and possibly dangerous?

Whatever curiosity Harrison succeeds in eliciting in the reader, however, is never fully satisfied. As Strang's life history dribbles out through his own words and through the narrator's tape-recorded impressions of him, we learn the following not-so-extraordinary facts! he was stricken by enilency as a child, has he was stricken by epilepsy as a child, has survived assorted illnesses and is now attempting to overcome a debilitating injury through a nful, self-imposed regimen of exercise; he has educated himself in such practical matters as topology, geology and engineering, and his technical expertise has taken him to Africa to build missions and to South America to build dams; he has been married several times, taken dozens of women to bed, and in the process

sired a motley broad of children.
In the narrator's words, Strang is the quintessential man of action. He admires Strang's code of self-reliance, his unbounded sexuality; his exuberant enjoyment of such male pleasures as hunting, fishing, drinking and wenching—his enormous will to live.

In his previous books, Harrison has celebrated a similar macho esthetic, and he presumably shares his narrator's attitude toward Strang Readers of "Sundog," however, may very well find Strang anything but heroic. If at times he is courageous, guilt-free and willfully indepen-dent, he is also reckless, selfish and highly irresponsible. Given Harrison's two-dimensional depiction of Strang, he is not a character capable of supporting an entire novel.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New Yark Times.

New Home for Eiffel Restaurant

. The Associated Press NEW ORLEANS — A restaurant that until 1981 was in the Eiffel Tower in Paris is now in 11,000 pieces in a warehouse in New Orleans, where it will be reassembled.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Sarajevo International Tourna- rasch's 3 N-Q2 ment in Yugoslavia. Both

Korchnoi's match second) and R-R3 garners the queen. Arthur Yusupov of the Soviet Veliminovic was soon offer-

and, of course, resultant low scoring.

The sponsoring Bosnian anthorities leoked for the cause in everything from the mountain air to the ample hospitality of the city where World War I started, but to no avail. However, this time, Korcimoi was the only player imbloodied by a loss, and he and Timman each scored a hefty 69 percent.

Korcimoi's encounter with the Yugoslav grandmaster Dragoljinb Velimirovic was an upand-down adventure in which Black's greed was quickly re-

Black's greed was quickly replaced by fearful propitiation and later by a cunning endgame stroke.

The agressive Velimirovic is one of a minority of players these days who is willing to rekety and that he would have a construction of the players of the series of the s

adopt 3 N-QB3 against the French Defense and allow the VIKTOR Korchnoi of Swit-difficult Winawer pin with zerland and Jan Timman of 3 . . B-N5. Others chiefly the Netherlands tied for first in run for the security of Tar-

On 9 O-O. Black must not grandmasters scored 9-4 in the become greedy with 14-man field.

9 ... QxBP?, since the well-The grandmasters John Van known trap with 10 B-Q2, Q-der Wiel of the Netherlands N7; 11 R-N1, QxRP; 12 R-(who was lately served as N31, Q-R7; 13 Q-B1, P-B5; 14

Union tied for third place, scoring a real gambit with 13 Q-ing 71/2-51/2. B41?, a gambit that Black had In recent years the Sarajevo series of tourneys had come under criticism for producing excessive—at times even scand of course, resultant low powerfully poised for attack. ow powerfully poised for attack, whichever side Black castled



ill-timed; instead, 26 R-Ki

led the black center pawns. After 37 PxP, K-K3!: 38 R-Ql. P-Q51, he forced a decisive gain







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Jaeger Quits Match; Navratilova, Connors Advance

PARIS - The French Open tennis tournament began dramatically Monday when fourth-seeded Andrea Jaeger pulled out of her firstround match against Jamie Golder after losing the first set, 7-5.

Jaeger was the only seeded woman to lose on the opening day. Mar-tins Navratilova, the No. 1 seed, easily defeated Natalie Tanziat, a late qualifier, 6-1, 6-2.

In men's play, Jimmy Connors, the No. 3 seed, crushed Erie Fromm, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, on the Roland Garros center court. And Christophe Roger-Vasselin, who unset Connors in last year's quarterfinals, lost to Harold Solomon, 6-0, 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

Tim Mayotte, the No. 15 seed. was the only men's seed to be climinated when he lost to Rolf Gehring, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6.
Top seeded John McEnroe and

second seed Ivan Lendl were scheduled to begin play Tuesday, along with two other strong contenders for the title: fourth seed Mats Wilander and defending champion Yannick Noah.

Jaeger had cruised to a 5-1 lead before losing six straight games and, forfeiting the match. She said the chilly overcast weather aggravated an injury to her right arm.

"My arm stinks," she said. "The opponent around the court, only longer I played, the worse it got. especially on service. It was stupid to ruin my arm for one match." four weeks ago in South Africa and

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS forced her to skip the Italian Open. She is now considering withdraw-ing from next month's Wimbledon

Navratilova made a sound if somewhat nervous start in her bid to win the Grand Slam - Wimbledon and the French, U.S. and Australian titles.

At the start of the second set, she

showed signs of nervousness on the

clay court, overhitting her drives and netting simple approach shots. Afterwards, Navratilova refuted uggestions that she made a mistake by not having played on clay for four weeks. "If you'd seen my tise sessions, you'd realise that did not come here cold," she said.
"I've been here a week practising and I feel far better prepared than last year," when she was upset.

Connors adapted well to the slow pace of the red courts in his bid to win the only Grand Slam event that has eluded him. Serving well, he stayed back and push his

moving to the net for an easy vol-

Now that I'm a little older, l Jaeger, 18, said the injury began bide my time more on clay and am a bit more patient," said Connors, 31. "I don't try to play as close to the lines as on other surfaces."

Connors said that to win the French Open, "you need two things: You have to play good ten-ms throughout, and a little luck (AP, UPI)

Men's Singles
First Round

Jimmy Conners (3), U.S., del. Eric Fromm.
U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 6-); Morcel Freemon, U.S., def.
Slave Denton, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, b-1; Vitas Gentolitis, U.S., def. Lloyd Bourne, U.S., 3-4, 7-4, 4-4 6-4, Pol: Robert Seguso, 11.5., 661, Sommy Glorumova, U.S., 7-5, 9-6, 7-5, 7-5; Ben Tester-man, U.S., 661, Martin Dovis, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Brian Gottiried, U.S., 661, Von Winitsky, U.S., 6-1, 6-8, 6-2; Aaron Krickstein, U.S., del. Eduarda Oncine, Brozii, 6-8, 6-1, 6-1; Brad 65-bert, U.S., det. Shiemo Gilckstein, Isroel, 4-4, 6-

Eduardo Oncins, Brozil, 4-8, 6-1, 6-1; Brad Gil-bert, U.S., det. Shlomo Gillctstein, Israel, 4-6-4, 4-1, 2-4, 6-2; Mei Purcell, U.S., def. Carlos Kirmayr, Bracil, 6-3, 7-4, 6-2. Mike Leach, U.S., def. Torik Benhabiles, France, 5-7, 7-6-7-6, 6-4; Harold Solomon, U.S., def. Chritopiae Roper-Vosselin, France, 6-6, 4-6-2, 5-7, 6-3; Rolf Gehring, West Germany, def. Tim Mayotis (15), U.S., 7-6, 6-1, 7-6; Cossio Moite, Brazil, def. Chib Houser, U.S., 6-4, 7-5, 4-4-4, 6-2; Henrick Sundstrom (9), Sweden, def. Alvaro Filiklo. Chile, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; John Lloyd, Britolin, def. Colin Dowdeswell, Britain, 4-6-1, 2-6, 4-4; Hons Gildzemister, Chile, def. Victor Pecci, Paraguoy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; Jookim Nystrom, Sweden, def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 7-6, 6-4, 4-4, 7-5. Nystrom, Sweden, de., 15, traita, 7-6, 4-0, 4-6, 7-6, traita, 7-6, 4-0, 4-6, 7-6, traita, 7-6, 11le Nastase, losé Higueros (72), Spain, def., Italia, losé Higueros (72), Respector (72), Respec

def, Hons Dieter Beutel, West Germany, 6-2, 4-6,6-1,3-4,6-4; Gionni Occieppo, Haty, def. John Seares, Brazil, 4-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; Andres Africa 6-1, 6-3, 6-4; Roland Statler, Switzer-land, def. Derek Torr, South Africa, 4-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Kenf Carlsson, Sweden, def. Georges Goven, France, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0; Emillo Sanchez,

Sools, def. Marcas Hotavor, Brazil, 7-6,6-3,6-2. Gabriel Urbi, Spoin, def. Romesh Kristman, India, 6-6,6-4,6-1,7-6; Martin Jolle, Argentina, def. Alberta Tous, Spain, 2-6,6-3,6-4,6-2; Slobedan Zivo linovic, Yugaslavia, det, Olego Pere dan Zivo Jinovic, Yugastovia, def. Olego Perez.
Urusuov, 43, 7-4, 6-4; Carlos Costellan, Argentina, def. Simon Youf, Australia, -2, 0-4, 6-1, 6-3; Kim Nivavacek, Czechoslovakia, def. Danie
Visser. South Africa, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3;
Francesco Cancellotti, Italy, def. Francesco
Errard, France, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5; Pascal Portes,
France, def. Fiorin Segarceonu, Romanto, 1-4,
4-6, 4-6, 4-4

7-6, 4-6, 5-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles
First Round
Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., dot. Nathaße
Tauctof. France, 6-1, 6-2; Jamie Golder, U.S.,
def. Andrea Josef (4), U.S., 7-5, retired,
Kaithy Rinatol, U.S., def. Ginny Purdy, U.S., 7-5,
6-2; Amy Holton, U.S., def. Tina Machizuki,
U.S., 5-7, 7-4, 6-1; Pam Teepuarden, U.S., def.
Felicia Raschiatore, U.S., 6-3; Wendy
While, U.S., def. Lestle Allen, U.S., 6-2, 5-7, 6-1;
Jenale Kiltch. U.S., def. Kim Steinmetz, U.S., 6-1,

1, 6-2
Victle Neison, U.S., def. Sandy Collins, U.S., def. Masako Yanapi. U.S., def. Maliy Van Nostrand, U.S., de. 6-2, 5-7, 6-4; Masako Yanapi. U.S., def. Paderica Bonsignari, Italy, 6-2, 7-5; Lori MacNell, U.S., def. Emilia Ottogowa, Japan, 7-5, 3-7, 6-1; Shelly Solomon, U.S., def. Patricia Hy, Hong Kang, 4-4, 7-4, 6-2; Melisea Brown U.S., def. Helene Cade; France, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Sylvic Henlis (11), Wast Germany, def. Kate Latham. U.S., 6-1, 6-1 Lottom, U.S. 6-1, 6-0.
Eleng Elissenko, Soviel Union, del, Betzy Nogelsen, U.S. 6-2, 6-4; Lorissa Sovichento, Soviel Union, del Ann Henrickson, U.S. 6-1,6-

8: Petro Huber, Austria, def, Alycia Moi

Barker, Britain, 6-2, 6-3; Ja Durle, Britain (7), det, Lilian Drescher, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-3; Notale Herremen, France, def. Rene Mentz, South Africa, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3; Marcello Mesker, South Africa, 9-4. 6-2, 6-3; Marcello Mesker, Heldand, def. Katherina Stronska, Czechoslovatka, 6-2, 6-3; Catharina Linaulst, Sweden, def. Sobtna Stmanonds. Itoly, 7-4, 7-4; Eva Piati, Wast Germany, def. Pilar Vasauez, Penu, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1; Elbuko Inaue, Josen, def. Elizabeth Sayers. Australia. 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, Nafelia Revu, Sovial Union def. Anna Marija Cacchini, 1-foly, 6-3, 6-4; The Schauer-Lorsen, Denmark, def. Hona Fukarova. Czechoslovatka, 7-5, 6-4; Bettina Bures. West Germany, def. Corina Karlsson, Sweden, 4-2, 6-4; Maria Christine Callela, France, def. Susan Lee, Australia, 7-6, 6-4; Am Hobbs, Brittein, def. Rina Elm, Britan, 4-6, 6-2, 6-7; Renee Uys, South Airica, def. Ansellid Kanellopoulou, Greece, 7-5, 6-4.

■ Evert Upset in Italy

Manuela Maleeva, 17, of Bulgar-ia upset top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd of the United States, 6-3, 6-3, to win the Italian women's tennis open Monday in Perugia. It was Maleeva's third match

Monday. First she completed the final set of a quarterfinal match that had been delayed by rain since Friday by downing Ruzici, 7-6, 4-6, 6-2. Then she defeated Carling Bassett of Canada, 6-2, 6-2. Evert moved into the final by beating compatriot Lisa Bonder, 6-1, 6-1.



Jimmy Connors, older and wiser, returns a shot against Eric Fromm at the French Open.

Indy Confirms Victory By Mears, Guerrero 2d

The Associated Press INDIANAPOLIS - Rick crossed the finish line to end the Mears was officially declared the race. The positions of the four drivwinner on Monday of Sunday's In- ers were thus determined by when dianapolis 500 with Roberto Guerrero of Colombia finishing second A spokesman for the Penske and Al Unser third. Al Hobart was team said Unser's crew had its driv-

Race officials made no change in the final position of the 33 cars that started the race from the unofficial standings announced after the race. A breakdown of the U.S. Auto Jub's computerized scoring sys-em led to considerable confusion bout the second-place finisher in

"It ceased to produce results about a third of the way through the race," Art Graham, the USAC director of timing and scoring, said of the two-year-old Dataspeed Computerized Scoring system. We continued with our backup "nanual scoring system."

- Both Guerrero and Unser, Aears' teammate on the Penske lacing Team, had claimed second lace. Guerrero, Unsar, Holbert

DUBLIN, Ohio - Jack Nick-

Bean, who shot the day's low nal round of 5-under 67 to the

licklaus at 8-under-par 280 for 72 oles, suffered his second playoff

oss of the year when he three-utted that hole for a bogey.

e slammed his drive at No. 17 out

f bounds. Although he recovered

or a bogey, Bean took the lead-

aus on the 18th hole when Nick-

the race's 200 laps when Mears they completed their 198th lap.

A spokesman for the Penske fourth, followed by Michael An- er finishing ahead of Guerrero. And Andretti had complained

after his fifth-place finish that there was no way Guerrero could have been second. Guerrero made 10 pit stops to his eight, Andretti said. But George Bignotti, Guerrero's

chief mechanic, said Guerrero finished second, saying he had enough 200-miles-per-hour laps to offset the delay in the pits. "There is no official protest,"
Tom Binford, the race's chief stew-

ard, said after meeting Monday with Roger Penske, the owner of Unser's car, and representatives of Holbert and Andretti to review scoring and timing involving the second through fifth places posi-

But Penske was less sure: "We don't know right now what we're

us gained his first PGA Tour vicbry in two years Sunday when he arred the third playoff hole to

arred the Muirfield course that Nicklaus

about the people who have supported the golf tournament. I just bothood home in Columbus

laus designed and built near his boyhood home in Columbus.

Nicklaus, a Victor on His Course, Tees Off at TV

the final round, finished in a tie materialize, it was this possibility



"Cub coach Don Zimmer is caught between two Red forces:

In Defeat, Cubs Call Foul at Umpires' Foul Call

CHICAGO - A bench-clearing fracas ignited by a controversial umpiring call forced a 32-minute delay in Sunday's game between the Chicago Cubs and the Cincinnati Reds. The Reds went on to

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

earn a 4-3 victory in the game, which both teams said they played under protest.

The trouble occurred in the second inning. Ron Cey of the Cubs, batting with two on, hit a long fly ball into the left field corner. Third base umpire Steve Rippley ruled the ball fair — giving Cey a three-run homer — hut was immediately surrounded by protesting Reds players, including pitcher Mario Soto who had to be restrained.

"Rippley never said a word," said Reds' third baseman Wayne Krenchicki, "but I could see by the expression on his face that he knew

made a wrong call." The umpires conferred, then reversed the call, hringing Cub man-ager Jim Frey as well as several coaches and players storming onto

coaches and players storming onto the field. Frey was later ejected. Bob Engel, the umpire crew chief, said Rippley admitted he may have missed the call. "We de-termined the ball was foul," Engel. said. "That's when the Cubs went

The umpires called Reds manag-Vern Rupp out of the dugout to tell him that Soto had been ejected for touching Rippley during the argument. When Soto heard this, he charged onto the field chased by

catcher Brad Gulden.

Cubs coach Don Zimmer, who also was approaching the umpire. Both benches emptied and when order was finally restored, Zimmer had a six-inch cut on his right cheek.

"I don't know what I was doing

out there," Zimmer said. "I saw

Soto flying and I was in his path. If

Soto isn't suspended, it's a crime." Gulden said he ran onto the field to prevent Soto from reaching the umpires. "I didn't want Mario to be thrown out of baseball for the rest

he was coming, he would have killed the man. When play finally resumed, Cev

of his life," Gulden said. "The way

lined out. As for the game, the Reds broke 3-3 tie in the ninth inning when Gulden opened with a double off Dennis Eckersley (0-1), who was making his National League debut after being acquired from Boston. Wayne Krenchicki followed with a

In Montreal, Gary Carter doubled home a run in the first and

Expos 6, Giants 2

singled in another in the seventh to help Charlie Lea win his eighth victory and pace the Expos to a 6-2 victory over San Francisco and sweep of the three-game series. Padres 4, Phillies 0

In Philadelphia, rookie Carmelo

Martinez hit a two-run home run and Tim Lollar combined with Craig Lefferts on a four-hitter as San Diego blanked the Phillies, 4-0.

ond to give Los Angeles a 3-2 triumph over the Mets. Cardinals 12, Braves 9

In Atlanta, Ozzie Smith drove in four runs, including three in a seven-run first, as St. Louis outscored the Braves, 12-9. Pirates 2, Astros 1

In Houston, left fielder Jose

Cruz overran Tony Pena's fourth-inning single, allowing two runs to score and giving Pittsburgh a 2-1 victory over the Astros. Houston came back with a homer by Bill Doran in the bottom of the fourth.

Blue Jays 6, Indians 1 Blue Jays 6, Indians 5

In The American League, in Toronto, pinch runner Alfredo Griffin scored from third base on Tony

Pedroza Defends His Boxing Title

MARACAIBO, Venezuela —

Pedroza, 31, making the 18th successful defense of the title he has held since April, 1978, battered the top-ranked challenger throughout the fight jo this western Vene-

Dodgers 3, Mets 2

In New York, Rick Mouday

Zuelan city, Mayor's hometown,
Mayor, 21, though he managed
to land several solid punches, could doubled home two first-inning runs not overcome Pedroza's superior and R.J. Reynolds' sacrifice fly destrength and experience.

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Soto and Gulden collided with livered the winning run in the sec- Fernandez's sacrifice fly, capoing a two-run ninth that gave the Blue Jays a 6-5 victory over Cleveland and a sweep of their doubleheader. In the opener, Willie Aikens' three-run double and George Bell's tworun homer carried Toronto to a 6-1

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Mariners 6, Tigers 1 in Seattle, two homers by Ken

Phelps helped the Mariners complete a sweep of their three-game series with a 6-1 triumph over Detroit. Detroit has lost three straight for the first time this season. Rangers 11, White Sox 3

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Par rish hit a three-run homer and drove in four runs and Dave Hostetler hit a two-run homer and had three RBIs to power Texas past Chicago, 11-3.

Red Sox 6, Royals 0 In Boston, Bill Buckner hit his first AL home run, a two-run blast, and Dwight Evans and Tony Armas also homered as the Red Sox

Brewers 5, Twins 4 In Minneapolis, Ted Simmons and Jim Gantner homered to lead

blanked Kansas City, 6-0.

In Anaheim, California, Scott

McGregor (6-3) and two relievers combined on a four-hitter and Wayne Gross hit a grand slam home run as Baltimore crushed California, 8-0.

A's 7. Yankees 1 In Oakland, California, Rickey

Henderson had three hits, stole three bases and scored three runs as the A's routed New York, 7-1.

with CBS knowing the NBA prob-lem," Beman said. "And Jack has agreed to play these dates knowing the NBA problem. Jack has had the While Nicklaus, the player, was the golf tournament ends at 3:30. pleased by the outcome, Nicklaus, the organizer, was left with a bitter the tournament at 6 P.M. every opportunity and would have the taste. He accused television networks heck, let them televise it. 1 couldn't opportunity now to move his dates utted that hole for a bogey. Nicklaus, who was leading Bean y a shot with two holes to go in the mal round, nearly blew it all when imal round, nearly blew it all when imal round ends at 6 P.M. Sun The accused television linewolds heck, let them televise it. I couldn't care less. The true facts of the matter are that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of golf—period. It's a matter that television courtrols the game of g and play at a non-NBA time. There would be several other sponsors delighted to change with him so he would not have a conflict with the day. CBS Sports, which televises the Memorial Tournament each year, NBA playoffs. He could switch to a Nicklans said that his tournasummer date any time he wanted ment was televised because the PGA Tour had sold a package to had threatened to move up the fintwo television networks — CBS and NBC — and one cable network — ESPN — and CBS had picked his tournament as one of the 14 it The Associated Press ishing time of Sunday's final round DUBL (N, Ohio -- The top finishers at the Momorial Tournament on the 7,166-yard, par-72 Mulrifield Village Golf Club course (c-dens got a spectacular par and Bean ogcycd by missing a 4-foot putt. licklans finished at 70. if the golf conflicted with the National Basketball Association playoffs, which the network also telewill telecast this year. "The people who come here are the people we are really putting the golf tournament on for," Nicklaus caplained. "The amount of money that comes from TV is no his deal." "The people who come here are **Major League Standings** explained. "The amount of money that comes from TV is no big deal." EAST W L Pct. GB 35 8 814 — 31 14 487 S 25 27 562 1114; 26 22 465 15 29 24 435 1644 19 25 432 1645 16 26 281 1645 17 27 482 1645 24 24 590 — 22 24 487 14 22 25 448 14 21 26 457 2 18 24 429 3 19 27 413 4 AMERICAN LEAGUE The Memorial Tournament has Larry Mize Transition BASEBALL American Legue BOSTON—Signed Doniel Goketer, pilcher. SEATTLE—Recalled Bill Naharudny, orther. Irom Soit Lake City of the Pocific Coost Legue, Sent Orlando Mercado, carciner, lo Soft Lake City. Matienal Legue ATLANTA—Plocad Rick Camp, pilcher, on the 15-day supplemental disabled list. Recalled Terry Harper, outfielder, from Richmond of the International Legue. CHICAGO—Trasted Bill Buckner, first bosenon, to the Boston Red Sox in exchance for Dennis Ectarsiev, pilcher, and Alike Brumley, outfielder. Recalled Parri Alitanti-one, pitcher, from love of the American Asso-ST. LOUIS—Placed David Green, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list.Recalled Bill Lyons, infielder, trong Louisville of the American Association, BASKETBALL National Saskshol(Association CLEVELAND—Fired Tom Missaike, head

Chip Beck, the leader going into vises. Although the conflict did not run into conflicts with NBA play-

think they're short-changed when

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iley, 0-1. HR—Cincinnati, Militar (2).

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offs many times. Deane Beman

commissioner of the PGA Tour,

said Nicklaus could easily switch

the dates of his tournament any

"We entered into this agreement

time he wanted to.

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ART BUCHWALD

How the MX Was Born

back in 1979 when a friend of mine at the Pentagon called me and said, "What would you think if we came up with a new missile designed to deter the Soviets from launching a first-strike attack against the United States?

"It sounds good to me," I said. "What makes this missile different from all the oth-

er ooes we have in stock:
"It would be hased on rails the dein stock?

and Utah. We'll have a hundred of them moving around at all times and the Buchwald Soviets will never know where they are."

"How much money are we talking about? "Would you go for \$50 billion?"
"Why not? It's a steal if it will

bring the Kremlin to its senses." He said, "You won't be sorry." П I didn't bear any more about it

until 1981, when I ran into my friend at a Georgetown party.
"How are you doing with the MX You mean the 'Peacekeeper'?" "Is that what you call it oow?"

That's what President Reagan calls it. We scrapped the racetrack concept and decided to put them into stationary Titan silos in Wyo-"I thought the whole idea behind

the weapon was that it would be mobile. If you put them in stationary silos, won't they be vulnerable to attack?" Not if we harden the concrete. If the 'Peacekeeper' doesn't make

the Russians see the value of arms talks, nothing will." How much are we talking about "We don't want to put a price on

\$3,700 for Presidents' Photo The Associated Press

NEW YORK - Ao autographed color photograph of Presi-dent Ronald Reagan and the three living former U. S. presidents brought \$3,700 at an anction Sunday, a record for a signed photograph of living persons, a spokes-

WASHINGTON — The first it until we get in all the bids from the cement companies."

I was so busy with the placing of the cruise missiles in Europe I didn't have time to think much about the "Peacekeeper" until my friend called me last month and said, "Well, we really think we've got the system worked out now. Instead of placing the 'Peacekeep-er' in individual silos we're going to put 100 of them in a 'Dense Pack.' Eveo if the Soviets knock out 80 we can still launch 20 and that should

do the job."

"If you've got it figured out, why are you bothering me?"
"It seems some jerk in the General Accounting Office did a study and said the 'Peacekeeper' can't do the job we said it would, so Congress is balking. They don't want to throw good money after bad money. We thought you might call your friends up on The Hill and persuade them that we need the weapon whether it works or cot." "Why do we need it if it doesn't

"We oeed it as a chip to get the Soviets back to the arms talks in Geneva. If we scrap the 'Peacekeeper' now it will send a signal to them that we're oor serious about arms reduction."

"Maybe Congress wants to use the mooey for other weapons that do work. How can I persuade them to go along with one they're not

"Just point out to them that it's an election year, and if they vote against the 'Peacekeeper' the president will accuse them of weakening our defense posture."

You mean you want me to use the MX as a chip against Con-"Why not? It woo't be that hard now that the Russians have pulled

out of the Olympics." I called up all my Democratic friends in Congress and put it to them. If they dumped the "Peacekeeper" oow their political futures were in jeopardy. We worked out a compromise. They said they would hold off funding the MX until April, 1985. If the Soviets still re-fused to resume arms talks we

my friend about the deal. He seemed satisfied, "We can use the time to see if we can make the damn thing work."

The Dionnes at 50

The Three Surviving Quintuplets Keep Out of Spotlight

By Nelson Wyatt United Press International

MONTREAL — The three surviving Dionne quintuplets, who turned 50 Monday, are marking their birthdays well out of the public spotlight that dogged their infancy and girlhood and ruined relationships with the rest of the family.

Annette, Cecile and Yvonne live in the bedroom suburb of St. Bruno, about 12 miles east of Montreal.

Their lives today are carefully cloistered, by choice, in contrast to the incessantly public life of their childhood as the world's first known surviving quints.

There is scant communication with their ailing, widowed mother Elzire, now 75. She still lives in the remote Ontario town of Corbeil, where in 1934 the identical quints were born prematurely io a log cabin and into a world of bizarre fame.

One quint, Emilie, died at 20 of an epileptic seizure while she was a postulant in a convent. Another, Marie, died in 1970 of a blood clot in her brain after a troubled history of depression and alcoholism.

"They will celebrate their birthday quietly," says Eric Allard, 21, one of Annetie's three sons. He shares a ranch-style home in with his mother and attends the University of Ouebec in Montreal

"They are quite fed up," adds Germain Allard, Annette's former busband. The two divorced 10 years ago. "They just want to be left alone."

He lives with another of the couple's sons, Charles, an agriculture student at McGill University here. A third son, Jean-François, 25, works as a ski instructor. All three sisters have jobs matching their

preference for seclusion.

Cecile, also divorced, works as a beau-ocian in her apartment. She had five children, bot one of a pair of twin boys died while an infant. Her three sons and daughter, now grown, live on their own.

Yvonne, who lives in a bungalow a few blocks from Annette, is a clerk at the municipal library in St. Bruno. Three times she tried to become a oun but was told she did not suit the religious life. She studied art and traveled to Europe and Asia, but never married. Allard describes Yvonne as "much qui-

eter, more shy" than Annette, who has a job in the same library as a part-time clerk. "They do not like poblicity and they do not belong to the public," says the library director, Luce Bernardin, of the two. "When they were growing up, they were away.

put oo display. Now they are 50 years old and they want to be anonymous. They should have their privacy."

Privacy was scarce during the quints' early years. The first announcement of their arrival

said only that Elzire Dionne had given birth to five "healthy and chirping" girls in a bedroom at the family farmhouse in Corbeil, Ontario. When the world understood the signifi-

cance of the births, tourists, reporters and entrepreneurs descended on the Depression-poor farming community. The quints became the darlings of a generation hungry for a story that took their minds off their wn troubles.

No other quintuplets had, to anyone's knowledge, survived beyond a few hours of

The miracle birth deteriorated into hucksterish excess as promoters pressured their father. Oliva Dionne, into signing a cootract to exhibit his daughters at the Chicago World's Fair.

Dionne, who already was supporting five older children and had mortgaged his farm, was counseled to accept the contract by his parish priest and the quints' doctor, Allan Roy Dafoe.

But the deal cast Dionne as an unfeeling exploiter of children and was thwarted by the Ontario government, which made the quints wards of the province. A trust fund valued at \$1 million was set up using revenue from movie and photo rights and commercial endorsements.

Dr. Dafoe became their primary guardian and a celebrity. Of the four guardians, the only relative was a grandfather.

An acrimonious custody fight by Oliva Dionne to regain custody of his five dangaters ensued — and is still bitterly recalled today. "They took my father's pride. He never had a chance." Dionne's oldest son, Ernest, recalled recently.

were put on endless display.

The provincial government built a special oursery and public observation playground across the road from the parents' six-room farmhouse. The girls lived and played there for their first 10 years as more than 5 million tourists came to gawk.

An Ontario newspaper described the in-

fants at 14 months as "all good showgirls.

They know they are appearing before admirers and react like real troupers." The account described how nurses wheeled the tots onto the family's front porch in carriages and held them up to crowds who stood behind a fence six feet



Dionne quints at 5: From left: Yvonne, Emilie, Marie, Cecile, Annette.

During the 1930s and '40s, the quints appeared regularly in newspapers, maga-zines and newsreels, endorsing everything from corn syrup to typewriters.

They were also presented to such international figures as King George VI and Cardinal Francis Spellman.

"The time they were living at home was not pleasant," Allard says. "Everyone was looking after them. Mr. Dionne was afraid of them being kidnapped. They were not allowed to be by themselves, to see other kids, to go shopping."

The Dionnes eventually woo back custody of their daughters. But the quints later claimed they were treated harshly by their father and in 1952 they left home to attend a convent school in Nicolet, Quebec. They

birthday of suffocation during an epileptic seizure. Her ailment had been kept secret since she was 12 and the surviving quints questioned whether she had been given the

Anneste and Marie entered college in Montreal. Cecile trained as a nurse, Yvonne tried oursing, the coovent, then university.

In 1957, Annette married Allard and Cecile wed Philippe Langlois, then a cameraman. Both men were their first boy-friends. Cecile's marriage ended 20 years ago in divorce and her former bushand has

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Marie, depressed after the failure of her six-year marriage to a provincial civil servant, Florian Houle, and the folding of her flower shop, died alone in her Montreal apartment in 1970. She had been dead for days before anyone found her. Her two daughters were raised by ouns in foster care and by their father. One is now working and the other is a student.

The quints' trust fund was depleted by poor management in their early years and later by the costs of raising their families. The quints rarely see their other brothers

"They maintain regular correspondence with the others in the family with cards on the usual bolidays, like birthdays and Christmas," says Eric. They send Mother's Day cards to their mother but never visit.

Germain Allard says his marriage to Annette broke up for a lot of reasons, "The closeness of the sisters was one of them certainly, but it shouldn't be overstated, he says. There were so many people around and so many people involved."

Allard says he remains on good terms with his former wife and sometimes has dinner with her. Although she dates on occasion, Allard said, "I don't believe she'll

One quint says the sisters have finally managed to achieve a measure of content-"It's all over oow," Yvonne Dionne told

a reporter recently. "I think we are finally happy. The neighbors don't bother us, but it's still hard to make a normal life.
"We try out to discuss anymore the way we grew up, even with each other."

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PEOPLE

Solti Will Not Conduct Bayreuth 'Ring' Again Sir Georg Solti, conductor of the

controversial production of Wag-ner's "Ring" cycle unveiled last summer at the Bayreuth Festival will not lead it this year. Citing his asked the festival's director, Wolfgang Wagner, to release him from his contract. Peter Schneider, engaged to conduct "The Flying Dutchman" at the festival, will take over Sola's performances. Sources close to Solai, music director of the Chicago Symphony, indicated that he would not return to conduct at the festival in the future. Numerous changes in the sets, staging and machinery are reportedly planned for this summer's "Ring" rerun.

Judy Behishi, the widow of John Behishi, saying she plans to write her own book about the late comedian, has sued the Watergate investigative reporter Bob Woodward. an assistant managing editor of The Washington Post, and his pub-lisher, Simon & Schuster Inc., over a biography due to be published June 4. Belushi died of a drug overdose in 1982. His widow's complaint, charging copyright infringement, unfair competition and invasion of privacy, asks the court to block publication of certain photo sock publication to tertain pro-tographs in Woodward's book enti-tled, "Wired — The Short Life and Fast Times of John Belushi." Mrs. Belushi said the book contains exclusive photographs that she loaned to Woodward but "specifically" said were not to be used. .

Heart transplant pioneer Christisse Barnard, forced to retire from surgery because of his arthritic hands, says he plans to retreat m the Greek island of Kos in the Asgean Sea and become "a simple town doctor." Bernard said in Lime, Peru, where he's attending a conference on heart care, that he tried medicinal herbs and folk remedies but finally had to acknowledge his rheumatnid arthritis is incurable. Barnard performed the world's first heart transplant in 1967 in South Africa.

The actress Debbie Reynolds, 52 married a Virginia real estate developer, Richard R. Hamlett, in Miami Beach. It is her third marriage

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and the second for Hamlett.

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